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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1411



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INTERNATIONAL

LATIN AMERICA INSTITUTE HEAD INTERVIEWED ON REGIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 30 Mar 83 p 3

/Interview with V.V. Vol'skiy, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Latin America, by KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA correspondent S. Zavorotnyy, date and place not specified: "The Difficult Path to Freedom"

/Text /Question Viktor Vatslavovich, it would seem that images of gloomy dictators and bloody tyrants have become commonplace in Latin American literature. It is enough to recall the books of Miguel Angel Asturias, the recent novels of Garcia Marquez and Roa Bastos. When reading them, it is difficult to rid oneself of the feeling that dictators have become an inalienable feature of political life in Latin America.

/Answer The roots of this phenomenon go back into the "long, terrible night of the Middle Ages," as the historian Salgado Freire has called the colonial period, which forged the life of the Latin American peoples over the course of three centuries. The war for independence from the Spanish crown swept away many remnants of feudalism, but the large land holdings, the latifundia, remained untouched. The landed oligarchy also served as soil in which dictatorial regimes grew in the past.

The present day "caudillo" is brought to power by the monopolies, primarily the American ones. Today there is no dicator in Latin America who does not depend for support on a bayonet stamped "Made in USA." These "scoundrel-generals" and "life presidents" fostered by American imperialism are essential to it: they ensure that the U.S. monopolies have unimpeded access to the natural resources of the continent.

Writers have turned their attention frequently to the figures of the cruel "favorites," in which the continent's history is so rich. In his time the well-known American author O. Henry poked fun at this phenomenon in the novel "Cabbages and Kings": he ridiculed it with humor and irony as an inevitable evil about which nothing could be done. Today this subject comes out sounding different. The novels of Asturias, Marquez and Bastos comprise an angry literature which lashes out. Their appearance is a sign of the renewal of the Latin American continent. By reflecting the essence of the growing liberation movement of the Latin American peoples,

this literature awakens the spirit of protest and forces the heart to beat more boldly.

/Question7 The tragic events in Chile, events to which the U.S. special services have the most direct relationship, aroused particular pain in the hearts of millions of people on our planet. What is happening today in this long-suffering country?

/Answer7 Today the Pinochet regime is experiencing not only an economic, political and social crisis, but I would say even a moral crisis. Unemployment has gone beyond the 30 percent mark. The country's foreign debt has reached an astronomical amount--\$20 billion. And this is from 11 million residents! A wave of bankruptcies has swept Chile. In the last two years alone more than 14,000 small and medium-sized enterprises have been ruined.

The main burden of the crisis has fallen on the shoulders of the people. The Chilean workers' struggle for their rights has undergone periods of upswing and decline, but it has never stopped for a single day. The "Hunger March" of 19 August 1982; strikes at enterprises, specifically at the Arauco cellulose plant; demonstrations in front of court buildings; hunger strikes to protest decisions by the judicial organs and strikes at the universities, strikes in which instructors, and even military personnel, have participated, as was the case in Concepcion: all this provides various forms of testimony to the growing struggle of the people.

The political nature of the crisis being experienced by the country is recognized not only by the communists, who are active in the underground. Today even close supporters of Pinochet talk about it openly. Francisco Sanfuentes, one of the rightist ideologues, admitted in an interview with the magazine QUE PASA? that in Chile the government's supporters are becoming fewer and fewer.

And is the demonstration which took place at the time of former Chilean president E. Frei's funeral not a moral condemnation of the fascist regime? At that time the people took to the streets of Santiago not to say farewell to the former president, but to stigmatize the tyrant who was taking part in the funeral ceremony. At the doors of the cathedral people in the crowd shouted at Pinochet, who was surrounded by an honor escort, "Murderer, murderer!"

In addition to the Popular Unity parties which are operating underground, forbidden youth organizations are making an important contribution to the struggle against tyranny. For example, a group of young fighters was recently arrested in Valparaiso; they had been distributing leaflets demanding freedom for Victor Moraga, a workers leader who had been put into the torture chamber, as well as for other participants in a meeting of working youth who had condemned the Pinochet regime.

I would like to take note of the fact that the first to join the ranks of the demonstrators in Chile and in other countries of the continent, the first to take up arms in order to end the oppression of the tyrants, as was the case in Cuba, Nicaragua and today in El Salvador, are the young

people. Not a single tyrant of the past was able to bring them to their knees, nor will this be done today by Pinochet, Stroessner or Duvalier. It is no accident that the victorious revolutions in Latin America have been so young. Nearly all of the commandants (the highest military rank in Nicaragua) are under 30. The leaders of the Cuban revolution ranged in age from 25 to 33 on the day of victory, 1 January 1959.

[Question] And it was Simon Bolivar himself who warned of the danger which the USA poses for the peoples of Latin America when he said that the U.S. is destined by Providence itself to condemn America to poverty and suffering in the name of "freedom."

[Answer] Bolivar's words remain timely today. They are distinctively illustrated by the Reagan administration's policy of armed interference in the internal affairs of the Central American peoples. And is there not evidence of this in the incursion of a large band of unsuccessful Somoza's into Nicaraguan territory. It is no secret to anyone that Washington long ago converted the territory of the Honduras into a staging area for the conduct of subversive operations against the Nicaraguan revolution. With the help of the Honduran military and the Somoza bands, the Washington administration intends to escalate armed actions against the Sandanista revolution. In fact, what is being discussed is the direct interference by the USA in the affairs of the Nicaraguan people. The attempts by the Reagan administration to dissociate itself from the accusations of involvement in this subversive activity cannot fool anyone. I believe that the people of Nicaragua will be able to stand up for their freedom and independence. They have on their side the solidarity of all honest people on the planet and the genuine sympathy of the Soviet people.

U.S. policy with regard to another central American country--El Salvador--has been marked by adventurism and ever growing aggressiveness. And there is a certain logic in the comparison with the infamous U.S. war in Vietnam, a comparison which is being made with increasing frequency. But the Salvadoran people's will for freedom will not be broken (as the American troops attempted to do on Vietnamese soil) by the "Atonal," "Atlacatl" and "Ramon Beloso" punitive battalions, which were trained in the USA, nor by the bandits from the national guard and its American instructors. Nor will the generous American military and financial aid, which exceeded \$230 million last year, help.

The inability of the Salvadoran regime to suppress the rebel movement is becoming increasingly obvious. The fighters of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, in which representatives of practically all of the country's political parties are fighting side by side, can, as recent events have shown, take and hold a city and inflict serious manpower losses upon the army.

[Question] The Malvinas (Falklands) crisis drove a new wedge into the relations between the USA and the Latin American states. Will Washington succeed in mending the crack in the system of intra-American relations caused by the war in the South Atlantic?

[Answer] It is most likely that the USA will be able to mend the superficial cracks. However, the danger to any structure, as is well known, comes from those fissures which undermine the foundation of a building. In this sense, the consequences of the Malvinas crisis will show themselves--and more than once--at some time in the future. And, indeed, the U.S. actions in the Anglo-Argentine war chopped off the branch on which the entire intra-American system--created with such difficulty by Washington since the Second World War--rested. All of the U.S. promises about mutual support in the spirit of Pan-Americanism proved to be absolutely false when put to the test.

Incidentally, an 1831 decision by an American court provides the main argument on which England rests in defending its claims to the Falklands (the Malvinas). At that time the U.S. Supreme Court rejected a demand that the Argentine government pay a fine for the contraband trade which was taking place from American ships based on the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. In its decision the court was influenced by the fact that these islands belonged to England and not to Argentina. This document was pulled out of nowhere to justify England's seizure of the Falklands (Malvinas) Archipelago.

But why will the United States nonetheless be able to mend the cracks in the system of intra-American relations? Let us recall that the USA is the main creditor for the majority of the Latin American countries, which have a foreign debt exceeding \$300 billion. The noose of this debt is what forces nations in this region to take a more tolerant attitude toward the American policy of blackmail and dictating to others.

[Question] But the problem of foreign debts can, after all, become a double-edged weapon

[Answer] But this requires as a minimum one particular condition--the debtor countries must be able to unite, as the oil-producing nations did in their time by creating OPEC. If this kind of unification were to take place, the developing nations' dissatisfaction with crushing terms for the repayment of foreign debts would be expressed very differently.

[Question] A speeding up of the democratization process in Argentine political life has been one of the consequences of the Malvinas crisis.

[Answer] The Malvinas crisis united the Argentine nation in the struggle against imperialism. England the USA--NATO allies--acted not against any particular class of Argentine society, but against the entire people, against the entire Argentine nation, and against its legitimate aspiration to make the Malvinas Islands once again Argentine. It is natural that England's imperialist war, conducted with the help of the USA, could not fail to strengthen the struggle of the Argentine people for the democratization of the country, and the struggle for an independent foreign policy.

And today these sentiments are characteristic not only of Argentina but also of an ever growing number of countries on the continent, which are rejecting a policy which calls for following Washington's adventuristic course in an unthinking manner. The mood of change is felt everywhere. Everything indicates that the future of this part of the world lies not with dictators and tyrants

to give opportunity and progress instead. And in this regard there is a parallel, coming in the words of the late president of Chile, Salvador Allende, who said that the day is not far off when once again there will be no soldiers and citizens who do not walk in order to build a better society.

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INTERVIEW

ABOUT THE CHONGJIN METALLURGICAL PLANT REOPENED

BY NIKOLAI KARPOV
Soviet INVESTIGATOR in Russian 24 Apr 53 p 4

(Article by Ye. Bolotin, Chongjin: "Twice Reborn")

[Excerpts] I came to the port city of Chongjin in order to become acquainted with the operations of the rapidly-developing Metallurgy Plant imeni Kim Chak. After the first words of one of the directors of this huge enterprise, Comrade Khan Sen Kwon, I understood that here too they still remember the "legacy" of the Japanese invaders and American aggressors.

The present scale of production of metal and rolled metal at the Plant imeni Kim Chak cannot at all be compared with that of pre-war years or of the period of restoration work. Over 20 years in the history of the plant has shown a persistent ascent to the point at which the enterprise will become the main link of ferrous metallurgy in the DPRK (Korean National Democratic Republic).

The Plant imeni Kim Chak is probably the largest structure to represent Soviet-Korean technical and economic cooperation. One fourth of all Soviet specialists in Korea work here. They can justifiably be proud of their role in the creation of this powerful metallurgical giant. Many of them have been awarded orders and medals of the DPRK.

The person with whom I was speaking spent a considerable amount of time naming the structures that have been built in recent years. These include the new blast furnace with a capacity of 1,500 cubic meters, the winterizing factory with 24-hour operations, the high-productivity battery of coke ovens, facilities for the uninterrupted casting of steel (exactly like the facilities in Lipetsk), a conversion shop and shops for hot and cold rolling.

It would be impossible to enumerate everything that has been done at the Plant imeni Kim Chak. On the right bank of the Chzhektu River alone, the location of the plant, 22 shops have been built. Working there are over 10,000 workers and specialists. However, I would like to discuss one of the facilities in some detail.

Existing reserves of iron ore exceed 2 billion tons in the KNDR. Of these 1.3 billion are concealed in the depths of the Musanskiy Iron Ore Basin. The distance between Musan and Chongjin is about 100 kilometers. But how much railroad equipment would be needed to provide an uninterrupted supply of iron

especially difficult during the winter, when railroad cars had to be unfrozen in special heating facilities. The Korean metallurgists and extractors of ore had a bold idea--to build a pipeline for the concentrate. One hundred kilometers of large-diameter pipes through the mountains, taiga forests, ravines and rivers. The pipeline is equipped with powerful pumps, all technological processes are automated, and distance controls have been introduced. Only a few operators are needed to service it. In economic effectiveness there is no comparison between the delivery of the concentrate via the pipeline as compared with expensive railroad shipment.

Engineering ideas and innovations are rewarded in various ways at the plant. There are especially many students and young people among the efficiency experts. There is extensive professional training at the enterprise. Metallurgists have their own technical school and evening higher educational institution. Hundreds of workers receive a higher education without having to leave production, and they are able to practically apply the knowledge they obtain in the student auditoriums.

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INTERNATIONAL

DRA NATIONAL FRONT HEAD STRESSES ROLE IN NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 2 Mar 83 p 3

[Article by Salekh Mukhammed Zeray, chairman of the National Patriotic Front of the DRA: "Striving Toward Neighborliness"]

[Text] The Afghan people want to live in peace and friendship with their neighbors and with all the peoples of the world. This noble striving is reflected in the foreign policy of our government, which is based on the principles of peaceful coexistence and nonalignment, principles which traditionally lie at the foundation of our foreign policy course. It is on the basis of these principles that Afghanistan is building its relations with all of the countries of the world regardless of their political and social structure.

The DRA is one of the founders of the nonaligned movement and together with other countries it is making great efforts in the struggle to establish a stable peace in the world, for equality in international relations and for creating a new just economic world order.

The enemies of the DRA are trying to calumniate in any way possible those positive processes that are taking place in our country. They do not accept our sovereignty, our independent foreign policy. Under the false catchword, "concern", for the fate of the Afghan people Washington and those who are under its thumb meddle in our internal affairs openly, equip and finance bandit formations sent to our territory.

The striving of Asian peoples to regulate the situation around Afghanistan is viewed by Washington from a hostile point of view. The USA is using the so-called "Afghan problem" to increase international tensions. The military circles of the USA and its friends are attempting to impose a nuclear and conventional arms race in the world and provoke military conflicts in various parts of the world. This type of policy creates a threat of a world nuclear holocaust, eats up hundreds of billions of dollars annually which could be better used to struggle against the backwardness of young independent countries, against ignorance and disease.

The government and the people of our country are examining the efforts directed at eliminating tensions around Afghanistan within the context of the overall

struggle against the aggression of imperialism and for world peace. We feel that a solution to all of the problems related to the situation around Afghanistan can be achieved only through political means, on the basis of discussions between the governments of interested countries. Based on this conviction, the government of the DRA on 14 May 1980 and 24 August 1981 presented proposals directed at a peaceful political solution to existing problems and at establishing neighborly relations with Pakistan and Iran. Time has shown that these proposals are sufficiently flexible and realistic to be a good foundation for constructive discussions.

The government and the people of Afghanistan feel that the coming seventh conference of heads of state and governments, which will take place in Delhi in March, must play an exceptionally important role in consolidating the forces for peace and progress in the international arena. On the eve of this conference we are confirming our readiness to participate in direct talks with the representatives of the governments of Pakistan and Iran at any level for serious and constructive discussions of all problems related to the situation around Afghanistan. We feel that direct talks mark the shortest path toward normalization of the status of the region and we sincerely hope for the support by the nonaligned movement of the Afghan initiatives and for a constructive approach to them on the part of Pakistan and Iran.

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INTERNATIONAL

FOREIGN RELIGIOUS THREAT TO COUNTRY SUBJECT OF NEW BOOK

Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20, 21, 25, 27 Feb; 2, 3 Mar 63

[Article by Vadim Kassis and Leonid Kolosov: "Behind the Facade of the 'Slavic Mission'"]

[20 Feb 63 p 3]

[Text] "S Chuzhogo Golosa" [From a Foreign Voice] is the title of a collection published by Izdatel'stvo Moskovskiy Rabochiy, M. V. Puchkovskiy, compiler.

Collection authors B. Antonov, A. Astangov, A. Belov, T. Gladkov L. Gusev and others expose in a popular easy style some of the ways and means of the dirty work done by ideological diversionists from various subversive foreign centers.

V. Kassis and L. Kolosov, noted international affairs journalists, have combined their materials in the collection under the title "Religious Diversionists."

Following are chapters from this section.

For quite some time various voluntary societies have been popular in Scandinavia, some of them of a religious nature.

This was precisely the reason for founding in Sweden the Society for the Dissemination of the New Testament in Russia at the turn of the century. The purpose of its founders was to spread Protestantism among the Russian expatriates in Scandinavia and other European countries, which is what the society did initially. After the Great October Socialist Revolution, however, the "society's" efforts began to take a different direction. At first the White exiles tried to use it for anti-Soviet purposes; they were followed by the special secret services of some countries.

Today the "Slavic Mission" (in short) is engaged in deals quite remote from both policy of neutrality of the host country and religious objectives.

Irrefutable evidence exists proving that after World War II the Slavic Mission undertook to rally traitors to the Soviet state who had fled abroad, people who had actively cooperated with the Hitlerites during the war and who had then become agents of Western secret services. Religion, the sending of bibles to the USSR and the European socialist states, was hardly the main concern of the

Mission's needs. In fact, this was merely a screen and a method for sending agents inside our and other socialist countries, with broad espionage functions.

Actually, the organization's leadership hardly objected to the fact that its agents, along with collecting a variety of slanderous and tendentious information would also provide disinformation on the situation regarding religion and believers in the socialist countries, subsequently actively used by various foreign publications printed in Sweden and elsewhere in the West.

The Slavic Mission engaged particularly energetically in subversive actions starting with 1964, when its leadership was assumed by Ingemar Martinsson. As if then Slavic Mission representatives were regularly sent to the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and other socialist countries, most frequently as "automotive tourists." In Sweden alone several dozen cars were equipped with caches for use by such visitors. They concealed various religious propaganda publications but, far more frequently, anti-Soviet literature, money, "surveillance" for specific individuals, duplication equipment for clandestine "printing presses" run by renegades recruited in the socialist countries, tape recorders, recording tape, etc.

The secrets of the Slavic Mission stopped being secret after the Soviet border authorities caught red-handed Bengt Gunnar Sareld (Persson) and Niels Erik Angstrom. The Brest customs discovered in their Ford Consul 1200, registration № УК-363, a cache containing slanderous anti-Soviet printed matter. Yes, discovered, for the Swedes had denied the existence of a cache in their car.

Here is what happened, according to the customs officials who took part in the inspection. It was no accident that the "tourists" had chosen to cross the Brest control-crossing point at night. They parked at the indicated spot and left the car smiling. They presented their passports and invited the customs inspector to check their luggage which contained strictly personal effects! However, the "tourists" began to fuss and get nervous when asked the routine question, "Anything else in the car to declare?" Sareld nervously said, "Nothing!" His behavior looked suspicious. The guests were asked to step away from the car. The inspector noticed that the car had a rather strange gas tank unconnected to a fuel line. The tank itself was small, not consistent with the size and power of the car. It is difficult to mislead experienced customs agents. Their conclusion was that there was a cache in the car. Sareld was asked to open the tank. The latter objected and began to shout that the car was not his but belonged to a relative. The legal decision was then made to drill several holes in the "tank." Sareld began to grab the drill, to threaten and to demand "compensation for losses." Matters, however, were brought to a suitable end: the cache was discovered.

Sareld asked for a piece of paper and wrote: "To the Brest customs authorities. In my near and dear, I am a believer. I maintain brotherly relations with all Christians, whether newborn or not, regardless of where they are..." He then claimed that he had come to the USSR to help the Christians who, in his opinion, were being "persecuted for their beliefs." He concluded by appealing to all believers to save him, for everything he did was for the greater glory of God.

agents, infiltrations and the testimony of the "tourists" subsequently led to the conclusion that the crime had been made quite professionally by the Swedes without any oversight.

The investigation, subsequently conducted in Brest and later in Minsk revealed that Sareld and Angstrom had made repeated trips to the Soviet Union and other eastern European countries in cars with caches. Incidentally, we mentioned earlier that Sareld's double family name: Sareld-Persson. This was no accident. Ingerjerd Persson took the name of Sareld in 1973 to scramble a few tracks. Ingerjerd Persson had already visited the Soviet Union earlier, smuggling (officially) religious but actually virulent anti-Soviet publications. All of this was being published in Sweden, although the Soviet cities of Moscow and Leningrad were shown as places of publication. Persson left the country carrying other freight: illegal anti-Soviet products collected from various transients in various Soviet cities. During one of his visits Persson was expelled from our country. Naturally, his next application for a Soviet visa was refused. So, in 1973 Persson became Sareld. This enabled him to mislead the Soviet authorities until his capture in Brest.

There are some additional features of Sareld-Persson's biography: He speaks excellent Russian and, profiting from our hospitality, improved his knowledge of the language by attending courses in Leningrad. Clearly this was not the least of the factors which were considered when Sareld was recruited to work for the Slavic Mission.

The "Mission" has three working groups. Sareld and his brother Lars-Anders Persson, who works for the Swedish Ministry of Defense, are members of all three. The first group drafts the "work plans," i.e., the trips to the socialist countries. The routes are charted and refined with the help of navigable maps and diagrams. The second group drafts detailed programs for the trip and issues assignments. For example, in the course of their latest trips Sareld and Angstrom were assigned to acquire several copies of the "Moscow Streets" directory, note on the map the location of GAI [State Automotive Inspectorate] posts along the Moscow-Kiev route and indicate the distance between them. Each pair of "tourists" had a different itinerary for each trip with varying exit and entry points across the borders of the USSR and the other socialist countries. The itineraries and even the trips themselves are kept secret from relatives and acquaintances. The third group deals with transportation. It is in charge of the cars equipped with caches. The entire anti-Soviet load which the travellers will carry is brought to the garage ahead of time. The cars are registered in the names of figureheads, who issue powers of attorney to the "tourists." Thus, the Ford Consul 2000 with which Sareld and Angstrom were detained, was registered to one Ingerjerd Linden.

The investigation of the Sareld and Angstrom case revealed a rather complete picture of the "secret" activities of the Slavic Mission. As we mentioned, it is headed by one Ingemar Martinsson. Its headquarters is a three-story cottage outside Stockholm, in the suburb of Brom, at 37 Westerlend Street.

Let us now follow them in reverse and trace the activities of the "holy brothers" in a "mission" to the Soviet Union and meet some of the characters in their conspiratorial meetings.

...accused had frequently seen at the Slavy-Mirjan headquarters materials sent by Nestor Vlasov, a fanatic-Pentecostalist * Mos - traliybin driver, tried for breaking the Law and violently opposed to the Soviet system. This time also, it was sure that Vlasov would deliver to him a large number of needed documents "on the situation of believers in the USSR."

(we met at a streetcar stop in Moscow. Vlasov had brought with him his son, he greeted Sareld briefly and quietly said: "My son will take my place. I have some business to attend to"... Sareld and Vlasov Jr. walked down the street and turned into an alley. There was no conversation on the way. Valentina, Vlasov's wife was waiting for them in the yard. She led the guest into the apartment, asked him to sit down on the sofa and went out.

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Sareld arrived soon afterwards with some other people. He introduced them as "Baptizers for the faith" (let us note, parenthetically, that these same "Baptizers" as well had been sentenced in the past for gross violations of Taylor laws, with subservient readiness, one of them offered Sareld a copy of the indictment. "Perhaps you will strike a divine spark from this." Sareld put the dog-eared papers in a bag. A second "visitor," with more papers,踵踏了 the foreigner.

Valentina appeared. She gave the "guest" a tight bundle of papers: "For you," she said. All that remained now was to pack up and go. Sareld, however, was in no hurry. He wanted to look some of the documents over, for he did not want "forgeryes." Everything seemed to be in order. He recognized familiar names among the signatures: Ginzburg, Orlov. The foreign guest was well familiar with the two anti-Soviets.

Vlasov said: "You will dispatch these papers to the indicated addressees: the U. S. President, the UN, the International Human Rights Commission..."

that morning, Sareld could not conceive of meeting once again with Vlasov soon, but under different circumstances.

Vlasov was detained as he was making his regular train. The militia personnel showed him the prosecutor's warrant and took him to his house which was immediately searched on the basis of the same warrant.

Following is an excerpt from the report drawn up on the search "with a view to determining circumstances related to the investigation of the criminal case": "... three boxes made of white cardboard were found. Printed on the front side were the following words in English: 'Color ribbon for Evergreen typewriter. Reusable. Superior quality. New silk'... Ten sets of foreign-made rotifilm. Paper with inscription in English and German... A German-made transistor tape recorder."

Following is an excerpt from the interrogation of the detainee after the search: "Because of my religious beliefs I refuse to name the persons

*The Pentecostalists are a sectarian group characterized by the fanaticism of their religious services detrimental to the health of the believers (ed.)

who give me the rotted film and typewriter ribbons. I have not met any foreign tourist in Moscow or anywhere else."

The following dialog took place during an eye-to-eye confrontation in Minsk:

"How is it that your home address was carried by the foreigners?" the investigator asked Vlasov.

"It could have been given to them by acquaintances of mine who have travelled abroad at various times. One of them is Alik Gorelik, from Leningrad."

"Have you personally seen in Ginsburg's apartment?"

"Once. He asked me to attend a press conference."

"What did you do there?"

"I gave an interview."

"What else did you do to this case?"

"I will say nothing more. I refuse to give explanations. I want to speak in court, not here"...

Following is a statement written by Sareld in his own hand, after he was detained by the Soviet authorities:

"During my very first trip in 1963 I helped to take out materials on the situation of believers, for subsequent publication in Sweden. During my latest trip I tried again to take out a large volume of anti-Soviet materials slandering the Soviet social system. Over the last 4 years a group of Slavic Mission associates was set up, numbering approximately 25-30 people. I helped to organize the group and recruited Swedish citizens for these kinds of trips... In 1974 I asked Anatoliy Vlasov, a Pentecostalist living in Moscow, to gather for the Slavic Mission articles on religious subjects culled from the Soviet press. I knew that members of our group brought into the country a duplicating machine which was given to Vlasov. I also knew the members of our group who brought in Soviet currency which was given to Pentecostalists in Kiev....

"We also took trips to other European socialist countries with a view to taking publications partially destined to believers in these countries and partially publications in Russian to be taken to the Soviet Union subsequently. We broke Soviet laws by smuggling in publications and other objects and taking out dangerous materials concealed in caches, without the knowledge of the Soviet authorities. I deeply regret and am sorry for my actions. I now realize that the political aspect of our activities is far more serious and extensive than I imagined. I looked at things naively. I wandered in the world of conflicting information and acted foolishly. Such publications harm the social system of the Soviet Union and the cause of socialism precisely because the most outstanding socialist country is being defamed in the eyes of the Western public who accept such lies as the truth... I have had sufficient time to think about this, and now I can justly blame myself and my actions..."

In Kiev Sareld met with the wife of one G. Vins... Sareld needed letters and appeals for which he was ready to pay.

Then they went to see "Brother Yakov," who was waiting for Sareld and Argstrom in the subway, and took the Kharkov highway bus to the proper stop. A small three-story house stood not far from it. It was there that people they knew from previous visits met. They discussed radio broadcasts: their chief ordered them to detail the subjects of interest to the "persecuted servants of God" in radio broadcasts beamed at the Soviet Union by various "voices."

Mr did the "tourists" waste the night. Sareld carefully destroyed notes taken during the conversation and coded the necessary information in a special notebook.

The meeting with Vadim Shcheglov and his wife, the painter Zarina, took place in an apartment with ikons hanging from the walls. Again the hosts offered Sareld libelous letters attacking Soviet laws and complaints. The "tourist" responded by giving the hostess a pamphlet published in Russian in Belgium: "Appeal of Christian Church Members to the World Council of Churches." He added, "I strongly recommend that you read this. It says openly, 'Save us from those who suppress the freedom of conscience!'" Vadim Shcheglov looked at the signatures under the "Appeal." The name of preacher Aleksey Prokof'yev was among them...

It is worthwhile to discuss Prokof'yev in somewhat greater detail. When the rumor reached the Slavic Mission that a split had occurred among the Baptists in the Soviet Union, Martinsson was ecstatic. It was precisely then that the dissidents began to be referred to as "Initiativniki" or "Prokof'yevites." It was also then that Prokof'yev became the leader and ideologue of the dissidents. The Slavic Mission needed him badly. It relied on him. Prokof'yev had been repeatedly prosecuted for criminal activities, a fact which the Western press skillfully used, depicting him as a "martyr." This virtually uneducated "ideologue" was described by the bourgeois press as a "great contemporary thinker," "outstanding intellectual" and "bearer of wisdom." Prokof'yev projected the image of a selfless harmless creature, a sanctimonious man savoring from praise.

Martinsson and his assistants demanded of Prokof'yev active "struggle against communism." The "main dissident" justified their hopes entirely. Unexpectedly, however, the news reached Sweden that Aleksey Prokof'yev had been excommunicated for adultery. The leader of the "Brothers in Christ" had been charged with shameful lust...

Other signatures under the "Appeal" included those of Dudko, Yakunin, Regel'son, etc. Sareld asked what kind of broadcasts the hospitable group would like to hear in the immediate future. Vadim Shecheglov did not hesitate: "On the religious education of children." Sareld nodded. The next question was, "In general, do you like to listen to Radio Ibra?" "Of course," the hostess answered.

Ibra, the radio station owned by the Slavic Mission, broadcasts from stations in Portugal and Malta in five languages. The radio station specializes in religious sermons written by anti-Soviets.

The "Prokurs" company is yet another enterprise run by the Slavic Mission. It is engaged in the dissemination of so-called religious publications and in "missionary" activities in various countries. Sarel was the head of one of the company's branches, located in an expensive 20-room private home.

The Slavic Mission is connected with a "related" organization -- the "Eastern Light" publishing house. Its publications are aimed at people who are poorly informed about the situation in the socialist countries, including in the area of religion. Naturally, it is easier to mislead this kind of audience, the youth in particular. Aleksei Miltis, who moved during the war from Estonia to Sweden, is one of the authors of such works. Michael Bourde, a British preacher, is particularly liked by "Eastern Light." In the past this individual studied at Moscow University, for which reason, obviously, he is considered among anti-Soviets of all hues a "great specialist in religious matters in the USSR." Currently he heads the so-called Institute for the Study of Religion and Communism (London).

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In his sermons the minister describes the dissidents in the Soviet Union as "fire and sulfur, fighters for freedom." "They may suffer but will never compromise with the worldly power," he proclaims. He is the author of the book "The Religious Movement in the USSR. The Protestant Opposition."

The minister openly rejoices at the fact that a group of opponents of the VSEKhB -- the All-Union Council of Evangelical Baptist Christians -- is still active in the USSR. In his view, the VSEKhB has "sold out to the communists" and helps the Soviet authorities to "restrict church activities." However, Bourde knows perfectly well that the split was the result less of the interpretation of one church dogma or another but the struggle for power waged by the dissident leadership. He can equally not fail to realize that this division reveals a profound crisis existing within the Baptist Church. Furthermore, many among yesterday's faithful have returned "to the world," i. e., are actively participating in the building of socialism. Bourde, however, needs something entirely different: a break with "the world." That is why he calls for a withdrawal within themselves, for war with the "worldly" powers and their laws and for a ban on atheistic propaganda and anathemizes the leadership of the officially registered VSEKhB, which is loyal to the Soviet system.

The journal SALVATION also, illegally published by the dissidents, sings in harmony with "Eastern Light." It is distributed secretly. The journal proclaims that "whoever wants to live according to God's law must swim against the current of the worldly order. Most amazingly, this frequently clashes with the views and customs of most believers. Great resolve and steadfastness are needed to steadily perform one's obligations in secrecy." One can easily see that this is a virtually open call for struggle against Soviet power.

The authors of such appeals frankly rely in their struggle against the "worldly powers" on the help of various renegades within our country and the anti-Soviet centers entrenched in the United States, the FRG, Britain and some other countries. They know that the dissident extremists (the "persecuted slaves of God," the "brothers and sisters deprived of the freedom of conscience" "suffering under the yoke of a godless system") are also willingly supported by the Western intelligence services, the very same who are trying to create the

appearance through the mass information media that some "opposition to the Soviet system" exists in the Soviet Union.

All of this became particularly obvious from the study of the materials found in a car in the Ford Consul 2000, registration N"-368, prepared for use by Martinsson and his subordinates. All of them slander the Soviet system and contain shameless lies, sometimes wrapped in heart-wrenching covers. One document reads as follows: "Awakened from shameful fear, educated and enlightened minds are rocking today enslaved Rus' and we are happy to have people like Gulyashayev, Sakharov, Glazburg, Uriev, Tarchin, Bonner and many others."

The bulletins of the "Council of Prisoners' Relatives" -- there seems to be such an organization -- trigger our disgust. One of the bulletins is about the already mentioned Vince. Another is dedicated to driver V. Khavlo, a more or less "church activist," who has been tried for stealing socialist property and fraud: proclaiming that he could "see an angel descending from heaven, Khavlo would "exercise the devil from the sick" against payment. He is now wrecking his children by forbidding them to engage in social work and setting them against teachers and the Komsomol.

Let us now go back to Moscow, to the apartment of one N. I. Varfolomeyeva. This is a safe house. From here the road leads to Ramenskoye, to Aleksandr Semchenko. Varfolomeyeva is pious and obliging. The moment the guests from Sweden arrive she immediately telephones Sasha: "We have guests, come and visit. Let us celebrate the happy event, ~~and sing!~~"

Semchenko is a former Moscow Baptist community preacher. Sareid brought to him a secret letter from Arapovich, the director of the Eastern Biblical Institute in Sweden. He also brought a new implement for correcting typewritten texts. Waiting for Sasha, the hostess and Sareid discussed the "clarity" of the Ibara radio station beamed to the "persecuted slaves of God." The name of Yarl Feysti, the radio preacher, is mentioned. "Yes, yes, I know his son David," the hostess says. "He has visited us. He is quite interested in our studio sound recordings. You see, the studio is in Ramenskoye, in a private home owned by one Strel'nikov. You see?" Yes, Sareid sees it all. However, he would like not only to meet Sasha in person but to visit Ramenskoye too.

That same day and after a rich meal Sareid agreed with Semchenko to meet the next day at the entrance of the Ploshchad Nogina subway station.

It all went like a cheap mystery movie. They silently emerged on the street where a previously hired car with a "silent" driver was waiting for them. The Volga took off immediately. The driver knew the address in Ramenskoye. The house was owned by Strel'nikov.

"Another Aleksandr's" salary is 160 rubles. His home, however, contained an expensive Vermona electric organ and foreign-made objects. Later, when he was asked how he acquired all this, he answered that some of it had "come" from the Baltic Mission... Semchenko had a Tanberg and other tape recorders, a sound mixer, high-sensitivity microphones, cables, etc.

A search conducted in Strel'nikov's home produced an Erika typewriter invite a post, together with copies of an "Appeal" slandering the Soviet system and containing fabrications on the persecution of believers.

Strel'nikov and Soshnikov worked together, deliberately harming their homeland.

The documents which the "tourists" had tried to take out of our country included materials composed by one N. Gorety, a self-proclaimed Pentecostal "bishop." But let us tell the story chronologically.

At one point the Ivánevs family in Narva (3 Kevade Street, apartment 33) received a notice printed on the official stationery of the U. S. Embassy in Moscow, which read: "This embassy confirms that it will accept a request for permanent residence in the United States submitted by your family against presentation of Soviet foreign travel passports." This strange document was signed by Robert V. Fringle, American vice-consul, and bore the embassy's seal.

At first the Ivánevs were at a loss to understand the meaning of all this. Once they understood, however, they became profoundly indignant. They made no secret of the event and turned to the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs' visa section. "We found out with indignation that our name had been entered among those who apparently would like to emigrate to the United States. Our signatures were forged.... Please tell the American Embassy to leave us alone, not to interfere in our life and to let us live in peace in our country."

The only conclusion which may be drawn from the Ivánev letter is that someone forged on their behalf a request for emigration from the USSR to the United States and that the American Embassy hastened to make use of the forgery. Let us point out that this is not an isolated case. Various Soviet authorities have received statements from Soviet citizens who, like the Ivánevs, express their puzzlement, though mildly, at various invitations invariably aimed at encouraging said citizens to emigrate to the United States.

The following also occurred: Nakhodka resident N. L. Prokhvatilova wrote to the Soviet consul general in San Francisco reporting that one Orval L. Guilbert from the city of (Mountain), a person she neither knew nor wanted to know, had sent her an invitation to move to California permanently. Prokhvatilova explained that her very old semi-literate mother, who lived in Krasnodar Krai, had once belonged to the Pentecostal sect. Incited by Gorety, the woman had signed a petition to said Guilbert she has not drafted personally asking that her daughter be "invited" to the United States. The daughter, who lived thousands of kilometers away from her mother, was totally unaware of this action.

These are neither incidental nor isolated cases. They are an inseparable component of the activities of some Pentecostalists, N. Gorety in particular. This is a rather odious person. Not satisfied with keeping in touch with his flock, he went to Moscow, where he met some foreign correspondents known for their weakness for any provocative "information." The fact that Gorety's contacts are quite varied and far from disinterested is worth noting. In addition to foreign correspondents he also meets with religious colleagues such as the criminal F. Sidenko, who served a term together with Bukrovskiy, now in the West. Gorety is in touch with renegades of all faiths and nationalities.

Sorotzy got together with N. Ginzburg and Iu. Vozov, and with them undertook to draft forged documents on the "persecution of believers" in the USSR and the "laundering procedure" allegedly created by the Soviet authorities for those who would like to go to the West.

It is a known fact that nowhere in the world, including the United States, Canada or any other western country, in which Sorotzy and the like are attracted "in search of freedom of religion," is there no control over the activities of religious organizations. Everywhere they are restricted by state laws.

Now, however, some Pentecostal leaders, prompted by foreign centers of anti-Soviet ideological subversion, have begun to interpret religious writings from anti-Soviet positions. The idea is the following: Since war is inevitable in the near future, anyone who fails to leave his country will perish, where is he to get to the United States, naturally, which is a totally safe "paradise."

One of Sorotzy's sermons reads: "There is across the ocean a very tall cliff on which a huge ark rests. The waters from the ocean will rise and the Ark will float off the cliff. It will reach our shores gather all repentant and take them to the Kingdom of eternal bliss."

The sermon goes in another variant as well, used by Sorotzy's assistants. They prophesize the following: "Brothers and sisters, store for your soul and wait the final hour. God has revealed to us that the white ships will be coming soon. The Ark has said that to-morrow will come. Unbelievers will drown while the white ships will take us, the Evangelical Christians, aboard and sail us to the promised land."

Such sermons are not so naive and innocent as they may seem. They serve directly formulated policy. On the one hand, mythical fears are promoted among the members of the sect, while on the other they are offered a way to save "body and soul." Fortifying in this dirty game are also the tribe of ex-Soviets who are not only not directly related to the sect but who are not even believers. One Veronina is among them. She was hardly related to the Pentecostalists by religious convictions. Veronina (who left for Israel under the pretext of joining her family) was one of a handful of anti-social elements who, following a scenario drawn up by Western special services, are trying to undermine the socialist system, the Soviet way of life and law policy of the Soviet state. They decided to take in hand the Pentecostalists as well, in the hope that they will make the legend that some sort of "opposition" exists in our country more credible.

On Vozov's instructions, Veronina began to visit Pentecostal communities and tried to provoke believers into leaving the Soviet Union, not even bothering to conceal the fact that part of her duties was to gather tendentious information for her "Western friends." Dzeboeva, her assistant, took these functions over after Veronina's departure. Despite all the efforts of the "prophets" in their community, the Pentecostalists are becoming increasingly aware of the counteraction of the agitation in favor of leaving the USSR. The honest people are unwilling to link their lives and work to anti-Sovietism concealed behind religious dogmas. As a result, many among those who had acquired the desire to emigrate abandoned their intentions.

My secret instructions from the Slavic Mission chiefs, Fareld and Angstrom were to establish contact with agents in utmost secrecy. They knew that a single false step would mean failure. Actually, they were no naive dilettantes. Others persons personally participated in drafting the "code" for Slavic Mission spies. Following are excerpts from this document:

- "1. It is dangerous to use one's car in city travel! In travelling (by street car, bus or trolleybus) go one stop beyond, then walk back and look around;
- "2. If a car sits in the back. Otherwise your "tail" will sit behind you;
- "3. Use codes in conversations and notes... Dress modestly and do not stand out among the local population;
- "4. If you are going to see someone do not take papers with you. Check first to see if he is home."

The "tourists" also submitted questionnaires which were filled on returning from trips in the USSR. They included questions such as who had been seen and to whom things were delivered, what new addresses could be reported, and what equipment breakdowns had occurred. There were also questions, such as "Did you forget to destroy the list of addresses of people you were asked to see? Have you turned back the signs at which you studied your itinerary?"

The following instruction issued the "tourists" is interesting: "If anyone of you feels the need to get in touch directly with the Mission contact Janderberg. This official member of the Mission knows what is what. If you can, telephone Anna Karlsson at 122945. She lives in Sundsvall and has been properly authorized by Mr. Martinsson. I hope that you will not put down this telephone number but will memorize it for life. I hope that I don't have to remind you of basic rules -- you must carry no paper and pencil. Everything must be stored in your memory. You will be given the names and addresses of people in whom the Mission is interested. Memorize and destroy the list. You will not be needing it since you have a memory. Is this clear?"

Slavic Mission envoys never gave their true names even to their "clients." They used the pseudonyms Senk, Sois, Stephan, etc. Conspiratorial rules were observed strictly: in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, or any other Soviet city the "tourist" car would be parked usually in areas where other foreign cars parked. Then the Slavic Mission agents would go by cab to the addresses given to them in Stockholm. They would approach the house from the opposite side of the street and would look around carefully to see if they were unobserved.

The addresses obtained in Sweden had been memorized and the list burned.

A code was used to indicate the socialist countries, Soviet cities and many others. Thus, a Baptist was a "boatman," a Pentecostalist was a "flyer," a registered parish was a "bus," and unregistered one a "subway," a minister was a "wagon man," a coachee was an "ear," etc.

On their return all "travelers" were to submit to the Mission's leadership a detailed written report, which included data such as the clarity of reception

of foreign radio stations in various parts of the USSR. Twice annual memorial training rallies were held for Slavic Mission personnel, as a rule not in its house but in private premises or outdoors.

One of the main aims of the Slavic Mission always was to instill in citizens of capitalist countries the desire to emigrate. They lobbied on to an believer who had left the USSR with a view to using him for anti-Soviet propaganda.

The letter in Sareld's and Angstrom's car contained messages drafted by the religious dissidents from the "Brotherhood in Christ" to the U. S. President. They (signed, among others, by the already mentioned "Bishop" Gorety) read: "Our benefactors, we beg most urgently to be allowed to live in the United States even temporarily, for which we would be immeasurably grateful."

Grateful!! Let us cite the testimonies of those whom the Pentecostalists have been able to lure to the West.

Werner and Bernd Fesler write that they have never seen a worse situation than the one in the USSR. The Russians were unable to understand what kind of a capitalistic way of life this is when "half the salary goes for rent" on a two-room apartment, when one is fined for sitting in a meadow by a river, if the river is "private property," and when "girls, boys and drugs are for sale" on beaches...

J. Faustel' and his wife Yekaterina yielded to the appeals of the Slavic Mission. And then! Here is what they wrote from the FRG to V. Mironchitschenko, their fellow-citizen: "We live in a state-owned apartment, the rent for which is 600 rubles, or one third of our earnings. Taxes take another third. What is left is not enough to live on, food is expensive." "Those who have come here from Russia are badly humiliated. The job situation is very bad. There is high unemployment. There is depravity like in Sodom and Gomorrah. The law allows men to live with other men, and they can even be married by a priest."

These and many other people have realized their error and have appealed to the proper Soviet authorities to annul their previous declarations. They include F. Baranov, N. Shilovskaya, M. Solov'yeva, S. Tynarov, E. Avdeyeva... Today the people who have come to their senses pack themselves the fiction of the "white shirts." They have become aware of the real situation and see that there is no persecution whatsoever of believers in the Soviet Union. Their thoughts were metaphorically expressed by Carpenter A. Shetnikov, who rejected sectarian suggestions to leave the USSR: "The homeland is a mother and the foreign land is a stepmother."

Clearly, it is worth considering in particular the claims of the Slavic Mission leaders and of some bourgeois press organs, which are trying to question the results of the Sareld and Angstrom trial and, particularly, Martinsson's statement that these gentlemen were simply "humble clowns" and "KGB victims."

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The investigation was conducted by the state security organs with the participation of the prosecutor's office. Procedural norms were observed most fully and scrupulously. Sareld and Angstrom met several times with members of the Swedish Embassy in the USSR. All interrogations were conducted through

official interpretation. Sareid and Angstrom answered only those questions they wanted and as they wished. At the conclusion of the investigation they voluntarily gave written testimony. Videotranscripts were made of some of the interrogations with Sareid's and Angstrom's permission. Both Swedes reviewed them and verified the objections.

Sareid and Angstrom realized the criminal nature of their activities. They said that "The heads of the Slavic Mission have adopted a hostile stance toward the Soviet Union and are engaged in a slanderous campaign regarding the situation of believers in the USSR." "Neither the true objectives of the Slavic Mission nor its name are consistent with today's reality. Had the believers known the real purpose of the Mission they would have hardly made contributions to its activities." "We were unfamiliar with life in the USSR. We saw nothing and nothing interested us. Tourism was merely a cover." "The disparity between information on the situation regarding believers in the USSR we received in Stockholm and the actual situation was striking." "We realized that we were harming the interests of the USSR." "We interfered in the domestic affairs of the Soviet Union."

After such voluntary admissions, what are statements by the leaders of the Slavic Mission on the "innocence" of their representatives worth!

As we know, in the interest of good neighborly relations between Sweden and the USSR, and at the request of the Swedish government, the Soviet authorities limited themselves to expelling Sareid and Angstrom. But then, instead of lowering this futile and humane action of the Soviet authorities with basitancy, the Slavic Mission diversionists are doing everything possible to conceal from the Swedish and world public the real unseemly nature of their "activities." A pamphlet authored by the failed diversionists was even hastily put out, stating on their behalf that they had undertaken the trip to the USSR "on their own initiative" and not on anyone's assignment.

However, this clumsy effort to avoid responsibility could hardly mislead anyone.

Quite obviously, the heads of the Slavic Mission and those who secretly support its subversive activities intend to continue their subversions directed against our country. It is a fact that after the failure of Sareid and Angstrom's trip to the USSR the authorities detained Swedish motorists Siv Margareta Jansson and Karin Margareta Lancgren (traveling in a Volkswagen, registration No 08-036, with secreted forbidden materials). The search conducted by customs agents of the car driven by the Finnish couple O. A. and P. E. Hokkanen also revealed a cache contained smuggled publications of "psychological warfare" nature. O. A. Hokkanen admitted that the materials were supplied by the Slavic Mission and that "an acquaintance" had let them use his car.

What is the income of the Slavic Mission? According to official data, its annual income is about 1 million Swedish crowns, only 70,000 of which from the sale of books and pamphlets. The rest comes from "donations."

The "donors" include the "soft-hearted" organization Amnesty International. Our acquaintainship with it would be worthwhile.

At the beginning of the 1960's the British had rejected the creation of Amnesty International, a new international organization headquartered in London. It was emphasized that it was "unrelated to any government, party, religious or corporate interests." The organization, its founder George Bassett said, would pressure governments "prisoners of conscience" who would try to "overrule" their right to freedom of speech, freedom of religion, for which reason they are still tortured or killed."

The leaders of Amnesty International, however, try to be underlining the fact their objectives were humane. Their intention was to protect man from repressive of his freedom. However, as Amnesty International began its operations, it became clear that it was avoiding any attack on the capitalist system, was silent on the persecution of progressive organizations and fighters for the interests of the working people in capitalist countries and did not dare to systematic violations of basic rights in them, and to racial discrimination against millions of blacks and Indians, in the United States in particular.

Amnesty International dedicated itself entirely to the pursuit of other goals. Their nature may be judged by the fact alone that the organization's documents look like a cipher and, as a rule, the names of its agents in the various countries, are confidential. Its leaders claim that all the re-sumes from "humanitarian" dossier, the names of the "beneficiaries" are kept secret. Let the organization has substantial funds, it is necessary, for example, the fact that at one of its meetings its executive committee discussed the purchase of new premises for its London headquarters at a cost of 2 million pounds sterling.

Finally, however, the secret stopped being a secret. Everything, it turned out, was quite simple: Amnesty International is fully supported by the imperialist war services, the American above all and is really serving their interests. Former U. S. President Carter openly admitted it one of his main interests that Amnesty International is used by the Washington administration for mounting propagandistic false campaigns on imaginary violations of human rights in the USSR and the other socialist countries.

Already previously Amnesty International tried to present least the violations of objectivity and simultaneously to cover violations of human rights in capitalist countries, and even that primitive savagery has been adopted. Not a single word of condemnation has been uttered of the American military and administrative actions against national liberation movements. The crimes committed by the Israeli aggressors against the PLO, Iraq and other Arab peoples, the willful acts of terrorism in Sri Lanka, the brutal repression by the Nigerian authorities in Biafra, the savage racial and the black death in other American cities and the long-term of hellish in South Korea partition forced in Kwangju have not been mentioned by Amnesty International.

A Soviet journalist writing in the United States visited Amnesty's exhibition at the following is a typical of thought:

An unadorned twilit room stands in the rear of a tall, dark building, with two large windows. Two acres of sandstone entrance door. In front of the front door visitors' bell. The Soviet correspondent knocked. There was a ringing of

bolts and the door cracked open. A cautious female face appeared in the narrow slit.

"Are you bringing confidential reports?" the woman whispered.

"I am a journalist."

"Do you have confidential information?"

"No, I have come for information myself..."

"In this case, wait..."

The journalist waited by the jail-like grille. Finally, the quiet female voice was heard again:

"One the day after tomorrow. Mr Wright will see you."

In the scheduled morning the Soviet journalist was admitted to the carpeted reception room and then taken to the second floor where a youngish powerfully built man sat behind a massive desk in a spacious room. This was Richard Wright, director of the Washington branch of Amnesty International.

"Some kind of 'Soviet Coordination Group No 11' is operating under the aegis of Amnesty International in New York, on Eighth Avenue. What is going on there," the Soviet journalist asked.

"Nothing special," Wright answered.

This was not true. What goes on is that the conspirators on Eighth Avenue produce slanderous publications about the Soviet Union which they send to the local bourgeois press. Furthermore, they try to sneak their "products" across the Soviet borders.

"Journalists in Washington claim that you are operating with the help of a secret network of agents," the journalist continued. "Is this accurate?"

"Somewhat exaggerated," Wright objected. "Let us put it this way: we have confidential channels."

Naturally, he named neither Sareld nor Angstrom, and not a word was said about the Slavic Mission....

(Dir 8 - 1)

Today anti-Soviet subversion, which includes sending agents and hostile literature, is an important part of the activities of Amnesty International. Members of its U. S., British, FRG, Swedish and other sections send to our country anonymous letters to so-called "prisoners of conscience" and "unfortunate children of God," who are allegedly persecuted in the USSR. The authors of such letters receive the addresses of such "prisoners of conscience" from the imperialist secret services.

At this point let us say a few words about the general concept governing Amnesty "theoreticians," which is no different from that of other "psycho logical warfare" troubadours.

Bourgeois society does not guarantee the people vital rights, such as the right to work, education, social insurance, medical aid and rest. The rights of national minorities and foreign workers are grossly violated in the United States and many other capitalist countries. Women are not entitled to equal pay. All of these are facts which bourgeois propaganda cannot dispute. However, it not only considers the capitalist order "normal" but labels as the enemy of society anyone who wishes to change it. Progressive forces are kept under steady police pressure and their best representatives are thrown in jail. To Amnesty International, however, these are not "prisoners of conscience" but criminals, for they encroach upon the capitalist system itself.

At the same time, it is claimed that the main "sin" of the socialist countries is that they do not permit the weakening of their socialist system. It is precisely this that Amnesty International and its masters do not like. They are enraged by the fact that the Soviet people have not only gained broad political rights and freedoms but have passed laws which protect the interests of the people from attempts to abuse them to the detriment of socialism.

It is here, as the saying goes, that the bones are buried. The supporters of "human rights and freedom of conscience" in the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, who rely on traitors, deliberately ignore the way of life and thoughts of their peoples. Amnesty International and similar organizations seek renegades who have alienated themselves from the people, such as Orlov or Ginzburg, take up their defense, proclaim them to be "defenders of the law" and invite them to active struggle against the socialist system.

For example, a great fuss was raised on the subject of the criminal Bukovskiy! To Amnesty International he was a "prisoner of conscience." Yet Bukovskiy had tried to organize a clandestine struggle against the Soviet system. Acts of terrorism against the Soviet people were to be one of its methods.

However, the hopes that these renegades could mount active efforts were dashed, and as time passed the ranks of the so-called "dissidents" thinned instead of swelling. That is why of late Amnesty International has been relying mainly not on the bankrupt "defenders of the law," who have vainly tried to describe themselves as "public figures," but on criminals with no "ideology" whatsoever -- one on murderers, including traitors who served the fascist occupation forces in the Great Patriotic War.

For example, Amnesty International announced that it was "taking under its wing" one Boris Morgunov. This "prisoner of conscience" is serving a term, sentenced by the Kiev city court for theft of public property, forgery and bribery. He is well matched with another "ward" of the organization -- Albert Soltunov -- serving time for fraud committed as head of the Chernavtsi department of the Vinitsa zonal administration of Gospriroda.

Another "prisoner of conscience" who, according to Amnesty International, is being persecuted for his political beliefs is Sergey Babich. Actually, he

In a dangerous repeat offender was committed robbery using a stolen firearm. Nikolai V-Spartakov is yet another "prisoner of conscience," but even his human defenders were unable to pass him off as a "political fighter." This, however, did not prevent them from defending this thief who was also sentenced for rape & willful homicide.

Amnesty International's threads run to the anti-Soviet centers in the United States, the FBI, Sweden, Britain and the American, British and some other intelligence services. For example, Robert Swann, former Amnesty International secretary, was also a professional British intelligence agent. This was confirmed, among others, by J. Dennerup, one of Amnesty's founders, at a press conference, after Swann's replacement. Amnesty secretariat officials John Humphrey and Maxine Bradford, and Amelia Augustus, executive director of its American section, maintain steady and extensive relations with the CIA! The CIA pays Amnesty for its work and the latter, in turn, tries not to harm the CIA's mission.

The Soviet public is clearly aware of who Sykes' no funds to maintain a large number of "Soviet" traitor messengers and associates, publishes subversive literature, purchase cars and buses equipped with caches, and selects and trains subversives. There are equally no doubts about what is hidden behind the facade of the Slavic Mission. We are faced with a thoroughly conceived center of ideological subversion and a "psychological warfare" weapon, organized fully according to the rules of Imperialist secret services. Its activities clearly contravene the interests of peaceful cooperation among countries and the interests of the peoples struggling for detente.

Concluding Remarks by Maj Gen L. Korzun, candidate of military sciences:

With this NOVOSYARI, PRAVDA concludes the publication of chapters from the newly published collection "S Chuzhogo Golosa," describing the anti-Soviet activities of the so-called Slavic Mission.

This book is impressive. It exposes the true underlying facts and nature of the notorious "human rights" campaign and exposes the Zionist emissaries of the CIA and religious subversives thoroughly and convincingly, citing large numbers of facts and examples. Its content fully confirms the conclusion drawn at the 20th CPSU Congress of the noticeable aggravation of the ideological struggle within the West is not reduced to the confrontation of ideas. "The imperialists and their accomplices systematically mount hostile campaigns against the socialist countries. They defame and distort everything that goes on in those countries. Their main purpose is to turn the people away from socialism."

The book convincingly proves that unlike the ideological struggle, which is waged openly, on the basis of clearly marked class positions, with increasing frequency and energy the enemies of socialism are resorting to ideological subversion characterized by the blandering content and illegal nature of means used and clever concealment of the real class objectives of the forces barking up the tree. "The principal method of ideological subversion is the deliberate mis-leading of the people," the authors write. "Wide use is made of fraud, blackmail, mental influence, manipulation of base feelings and prejudices and instigation to commit criminal and other antisocial actions." The practical

The book of all such treacherous methods is clearly passed by specific examples. The true reasons for and sources of the betrayals committed by the renegades are exposed.

In some cases, such as that of the Bandera bandit Stepanvuk, the roots go deep into the past, when he and his likes were burning down peaceful huts and schools, raped and mercilessly killed old people and children. Leykas, Grigas and others were Hitlerite executioners. Today, various radio voices, supported and headed by the CIA and other bourgeois intelligence services, and the reactionary press are trying to depict these executioners, bandits and scum as "prisoners of conscience."

People like Nudel', Slepak, etc. were dragged into the anti-Soviet mire by excessive vanity, ambition and the desire to play a noticeable political role by whatever means. The book properly proves that to the likes even fervent Zionism is not a goal but a means for achieving self-seeking goals. Others are distinguished by their religious fanaticism and various nationalistic quirks.

The book offers numerous examples to this effect, some of which already reported by the press as well as new ones. However, one can clearly sense that such people are exceptions and that there neither is nor could there be in our society even the slightest social opposition. Not even the greatest anticommunist theoreticians and practitioners of imperialist special services can deny this. Even a died in the wool anti-Soviet as Z. Brzezinski is forced to admit that, if at all possible, the "erosion of socialism" can be a result of outside influence only. Such an admission is the best possible confirmation of the fact that the few yet no less loathsome renegades within our country speak and act "with the foreign voice" of the huge intelligence apparatus of the imperialist countries, especially set up for engaging in ideological subversion against our homeland, the other socialist countries and the world communist and workers movements.

Under circumstances in which U. S. President Reagan himself has proclaimed a crusade against communism and ideological subversion has been elevated to the rank of government policy, the importance of the requirements of our party to counter the subversive political and ideological activities of the class enemy, and his malicious slander of socialism with inflexible cohesiveness, powerful ideological unity within its ranks and the profound convictions and political vigilance on the part of every Soviet person increases immeasurably.

The book under review, saturated with extensive factual data and containing a number of essential assessments and conclusions, will be very useful in resolving this problem. Although this is a collection to which many authors have contributed, its articles have been assembled and edited so successfully as to represent a uniform interestingly written and publicistically sharp work. Unquestionably, it will be found very interesting by many readers.

5003
CSU: 1800/932

INTERNATIONAL

BRNO CONFERENCE ON 'ATHEISM IN SOCIETY OF DEVELOPED SOCIALISM' REPORTED

[Editorial Report] Moscow NAUKA I RELIGIYA in Russian No 4, Apr 83 (signed to press 25 Feb 83) pp 54-56 carries a 2500-word article titled "Symposium at Brno" by Yu. Zuyev and V. Timofeyev. The article describes a meeting held in Brno, Czechoslovakia, last fall on "Atheism in the Society of Developed Socialism." The Soviet participants included I. R. Grigulevich, A. S. Onishchenko, V. D. Timofeyev, and Yu. P. Zuyev.

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CSU: 1800/1161

PRIMAKOV WRITES ON BACKGROUND TO LEBANON WAR

[Editorial Report] Moscow OKTYABR' in Russian No 3, March 1983 publishes on pages 163-183 a 14,000-word article by Academician Ye. M. Primakov entitled "The Sources of the Tragedy in Lebanon" in which he blames the Israeli invasion on the Begin government's expansionism, American support for Israel, and the Camp David accords.

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CSU: 1807/251

INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

HEALTH CONFERENCE IN TBILISI--Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 27 April 1981 publishes on page 4 a 100-word GRUZINFORM report on an international conference organized by the World Health Organization in Tbilisi to study problems of occupational health hazards. The conference was attended by doctors from the USSR, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, England, Denmark, Italy, Canada, the United States, France, the FRG, Sweden and Switzerland. [Editorial Report]

(CSO: 1807/248

NATIONAL

CHANGES IN CRIMINAL, CORRECTIVE LABOR LAWS

VARSOW SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA ZAKONNOST' in Russian No 10, Oct 82 (signed to press 17 Sep 82) pp 17-19

[Unattributed article: "New Elements in Criminal and Corrective Labor Legislation"; passages rendered in all capital letters printed in boldface in source]

[Text] The ukase of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet dated 26 July 1982, entitled "On Further Improvement of Criminal and Corrective Labor Legislation," makes substantial changes in and additions to the Fundamentals of Criminal Law and the Fundamentals of Corrective Labor Law. This was done for the purpose of increasing the effectiveness of criminal punishment measures, to ensure a more differentiated approach to law violators in relation to their individual character and degree of danger to the community, as well as further improvement in the reeducation of convicted criminals and strengthening in this area of the role of government agencies, the community, and workforces. This ukase shall become effective on 1 January 1983. The presidia of the Supreme Soviets of the Union Republics have been instructed to bring the laws of the union republics into conformity with this ukase.

In making these changes, the legislators considered suggestions by practical and scientific workers and the general public, and based the decision on a thorough, detailed analysis of the practical application of criminal penalties and the process of reeducation of convicted persons. Practical realities have confirmed the correctness and effectiveness of criminal law policy directed toward increasing the effectiveness of criminal penalties and a more differentiated approach to law violators and toward expanding measures not involving imprisonment of convicted persons.

An editorial appearing in this journal (No 8, 1982, pp 3, 4) drew the attention of the court to the need of a more differentiated approach to selection of penalties and emphasized that if there is a possibility of rehabilitation and reeducation of a convicted person without isolating that person from society, it is advisable to apply punishment which does not involve incarceration. At the same time the editorial pointed to a constant and inalterable demand -- it is necessary to apply the strictest punishment provided by the law to malicious criminals who have committed serious crimes, to persons with prior convictions who have failed to live up to the trust of the state and society, who have failed to take the road of rehabilitation. These points reflect the general policy of court, prosecutor, and corrective labor practice and proceed

from the instructions of the Plenum of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Prosecutor General of the USSR.

What changes have been introduced by the Ukase of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet of 16 July 1982?

SUSPENSION OF SENTENCE OR IMPRISONMENT. Significant changes and additions are being made Article 391 of the Fundamentals of Criminal Law has been revised. Henceforth suspension of sentence may be applied not only to minors, as was the case in the past, but also to adult offenders. More than 5 years experience in applying this measure to minors has confirmed the correctness of its adoption and has demonstrated its effectiveness. The court may now suspend a sentence regardless of the age of a person convicted and sentenced for the first time to a term of up to 5 years in prison, taking into account the nature and degree of danger of the committed crime to society, the person of the offender, and other circumstances of the case, as well as the possibility of his rehabilitation and reeducation without isolating him from society.

Experience in suspending the sentences of minors demonstrated the need to make certain changes in the conditions of its application. Previously the law did not limit application of this measure in relation to the type and gravity of the committed. Now such restrictions have been added. According to the new version of Article 391 of the Fundamentals of Criminal Law, suspension of sentence shall not be applied to those persons specified in points 1 and 2, Part 3 of Article 32 of the Fundamentals, that is, to persons convicted of particularly dangerous state crimes; banditry; premeditated murder; deliberate serious bodily injury; gang rape, or rape of a minor, or rape resulting in particularly serious consequences, as well as rape of a child; particularly malicious hooliganism; to persons who, in addition to punishment for the committed crime, must receive compulsory treatment for alcoholism or drug addiction as well as persons who have not received full treatment for venereal disease (see Article 242 of the RSFSR Criminal Code and corresponding articles of the criminal codes of the other union republics).

Terms of suspended sentence have been changed. Previously suspension could apply to a period of 6 months to 2 years. But experience has shown that a period of from 6 months to 1 year was not enough in order fully to determine rehabilitation of the offender to whom the suspended sentence was given. The courts also very rarely specified such short terms. Therefore the law now specifies suspension of sentence from one year to two years.

Experience also suggested the need of keeping a closer watch on the conduct of persons receiving suspended sentences and of enabling the court, in connection with this, to impose on such persons a broader range of obligations. Now, in addition to the requirement that persons receiving suspended sentences make good for the harm and damage inflicted and get a job or enroll in school, new obligations are specified: a person receiving a suspended sentence shall not change his place of residence without the consent of the appropriate internal affairs agency, shall inform these agencies of any change in place of employment or study, and shall periodically report to the appropriate internal affairs agency. The court may also impose other obligations specified in the laws of the union republics, execution of which can help their rehabilitation.

and reeducation. As in the past, the court is authorized to assign to a specific group or individual, with their consent, the duty to keep an eye on the offender and to perform indoctrination work with him.

internal affairs agencies shall monitor the behavior of adult offenders who have received a suspended sentence, while commissions for juvenile affairs shall also perform this function in the case of minors.

The list of conditions under which the court may suspend sentence has been enlarged. It has been specified that in addition to the conditions listed in the previous version of Article 391 of the Fundamentals (failure to perform the obligations ordered by the court and breach of the peace), suspension of sentence can also be revoked for violation of labor discipline. In addition, while previously the court could revoke suspension of sentence only in cases of employment of administrative punishment against the offender, now the court can also revoke suspension of sentence in case of application of disciplinary or criminal punishment measures.

Action to revoke suspension of sentence may now be initiated not only by an internal affairs agency and commission for juvenile affairs, but also by a work-force which has been assigned the duty to keep an eye on an offender and to conduct reeducation.

The procedure of determining the matter of an offender's fate after the term of suspension of sentence ends has been refined. Part 4 of Article 391 of the Fundamentals in the old version has been eliminated. Part 6 of Article 391 of the Fundamentals in the new version states that when the period of suspension of sentence ends, the court, based on a report by the agency monitoring the conduct of the offender, on the basis of the offender's attitude toward labor or study and his conduct during the period of suspension of sentence, shall order the release of the offender or shall order that he be sent to serve the term to which he was sentenced.

The regulation that in case of commission of a new crime by the offender during the period of suspension of sentence the court shall add to the new sentence the previously designated sentence according to the procedures specified in Article 36 of the Fundamentals (Article 41 of the RSFSR Criminal Code and corresponding articles of the criminal codes of the other Union republics) remains unchanged (other than minor wording).

CORRECTIVE LABOR WITHOUT IMPRISONMENT (Article 33 of the Fundamentals of Criminal Law). Quite substantial changes and additions have also been made in the provisions of the law pertaining to this wisely employed type of punishment. The court can now order corrective labor for a longer term -- up to 2 years (previously -- up to 1 year). Of course this amendment is not for the purpose of exacting a stiffer penalty. Such a conclusion can be reached on the basis of the general aims of the Charter of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet of 10 July, 1965, specified in its preamble. An increase in the term of corrective labor will make it possible more extensively to apply this type of punishment, including in those cases where punishment objectives can be achieved without incarceration (for a brief term, for example).

Another amendment also serves to reinforce the effectiveness of corrective labor -- the addition of a new part to Article 29 of the Fundamentals. It states: "In case of avoidance of serving punishment by a person sentenced to corrective labor without incarceration, with sentence to be served at his place of employment, the court, at the request of an internal affairs agency or an petition by a public organization or workforce, may send this person to serve punishment at locations determined by agencies administering corrective labor, but in the area where the offender resides." The possibility of replacing one type of corrective labor with another, harder type in case of avoidance of serving punishment will make it possible more actively to involve sentenced offenders and to enhance the role of workforces and public organizations in their rehabilitation and production.

100. Significant additions have been made to Article 29 of the Fundamentals, which specifies the conditions and procedure of employing fines. The general maximum amounts of fines were not specified in current laws. Fine amounts were specified in two articles of a special part of the criminal codes of the union republics. By Decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet of 26 July 1951, specification of maximum fine amounts has been added to Part 2 of Article 29 of the Fundamentals -- up to 30 rubles, and up to 1,000 rubles for crimes committed for financial gain. In exceptional cases, specified by USSR law, larger fines may be specified for certain crimes. A fine of up to 10,000 rubles is provided, for example, for violation of the law on the circumstantial shelf of the USSR (Article 161 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR).

A new addition has been made to Article 47 of the Fundamentals, which states: "In case of deliberate evasion of payment of a fine specified as the principal penalty, the court may replace the unpaid fine with a penalty in the form of corrective labor without incarceration, imposed at 1 month of corrective labor for 20 rubles of fine, but for a term not to exceed 2 years."

101. Changes in the conditions and procedure of application of probation (Article 19 of the Fundamentals) are aimed at strengthening supervision of the conduct of probationers and at increasing the effectiveness of this measure. Stricter penalties have been specified for failure to observe the rules and regulations governing probation. According to existing law a sentence shall not be executed if during the period of probation the offender not only does not commit another (by design or negligence) crime but also if an exemplary conduct and honest labor he justifies the trust placed in him. The conduct of probationers shall also be monitored by internal affairs agencies and, in the case of minors, also by children's affairs. Previously additional penalties, with the exception of fines, could not be specified with precision. Now the law specifies that additional penalties may be designated with the exception of internal exile, exulsion from the USSR and punishment of property. Consequently, now the following penalties may be specified in addition to fines: a person may be prohibited from visiting specified locations or specified activities, may be fired from his position, may be compelled to make restrictions for losses or damage caused, and may be deprived of a military or special rank.

More severe penalties for failure by probationers to comply with the specified rules of conduct have been added. If during the period of probation the

probation) has committed crimes of the peace on a regular basis and administrative penalties (or community actions) have been taken against him, the court, at the request of an internal affairs agency and, in the case of a minor, also a commission for juvenile affairs, may revoke probation and direct that the offender serve the sentence specified by the court. The court may make a like decision on petition by the public organization or workforce to which a particular offender has been turned over for rehabilitation, reeducation and labor; however, if he has failed to justify their trust, has failed to keep his promise to prove his rehabilitation by exemplary conduct and honest labor, or if he has left the workforce in order to avoid action by the community.

(AMENDMENT TO THE CRIMINAL LAW). The category of persons to whom these shall not apply has been expanded. These include offenders who were previously received more than two convictions for deliberate crimes if the offender's previous criminal record has not been cleared, as well as persons previously released from custody by the court prior to completion of sentence on parole or on condition of taking up employment, and who committed a deliberate crime during the period of conditional release or mandatory term of employment.

(AMENDMENT TO THE CRIMINAL LAW). A new condition has been specified: an offender to whom this measure is applied must pledge to demonstrate his rehabilitation by exemplary conduct and an honest attitude toward labor. The category of persons to whom this measure shall not apply has also been expanded. This includes all persons listed in Article 37 of the Fundamentals (in the present version).

Some changes and additions have also been made in Article 39^a of the Fundamentals of Corrective Labor Law, aimed at more precise regulation of the conduct of offenders while serving sentence at corrective labor institutions.

The changes and additions made in criminal and corrective labor law by Decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet of 27 July 1982 can be divided into two groups of provisions. The first aims at broader application of measures not connected with the incarceration of offenders, the rehabilitation of whom is possible without removal from society. The second group of amendments reflects the unchanged position of Soviet criminal-law policy: if a person who has been given trust (measures other than incarceration) have been applied to said offender, fails to justify that trust, such conduct by an offender will be severely punished.

The new changes and additions in criminal law aim at increasing the effectiveness of criminal penalties and at strengthening the role of governmental agencies, the community and workforce in rehabilitation and reeducation of offenders.

Opposition: "What's Different from the Final?", 1982

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NATIONAL

FURTHER WORK ON CODE OF LAWS TO FOCUS ON ECONOMIC RELATIONS

SOVET CHLODNOYE ZAENI in Russian No. 3, Mar 81 (signed to press 9 Feb 81) pp 18-19.

(Article by A. Pogelkin, doctor of juridical sciences, and V. Litovkin, candidate of juridical sciences: "A New Law Is Passed")

[Text] The 26th CPSU Congress devoted considerable attention to further improvement of Soviet legislation. This is not accidental. The laws regulate all aspects of the life of Soviet people and society as a whole. Needless to say they are not something frozen, something that has been defined once and for all. Our socialist society is constantly developing. Our changing life poses new problems which must be solved by different means, including legal means. That is why our legislation is being refined and developed almost continuously.

We will note immediately that this is by no means a spontaneous process. It used to many legal precepts addressed to state bodies, enterprises, institutions, organizations, and citizens as are required to regulate the fundamental and most important aspects of state and social life.

Our state's law consists of USSR law and the law of the Union and autonomous republics. Each year various amendments and supplements are made to it. Some of the enactments in force earlier are declared to be out of force. New laws are adopted according to the dictates of life itself. This work is going forward with special intensity today, after adoption of the 1977 USSR Constitution and the 1978 constitutions of the Union and autonomous republics. It was observed at the 26th congress of our party: "The updating of Soviet law based on the Constitution is having a very useful impact. The new laws make it possible to regulate various aspects of social relations more subtly and precisely."

A great deal has already been done to refine the body of laws. The revision of many acts, which are being brought into line with constitutional principles, is being completed. Thus, amendments have already been made in the Fundamentals of Law on Labour, Marriage and the Family, and Criminal, Civil, Land, and Water Law, in most of the codes of the Union republics, and in the laws on local Soviets. A number of legislative acts have been passed for the first time. These are the Procedural Rules of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Laws on the USSR Council of Ministers, People's Control, Protection of Atmospheric Air, and Protection of the Animal World.

At the seventh session, the Supreme Soviet adopted the Law on the State Plan of Economic Development for 1976-1980. This law, which was prepared on the basis of the first constitution and the resolutions of party congresses and Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, was aimed at protecting the interests of our socialist state and the stability and inviolability of the country's state borders.

The government adopted the Law on The State Plan of Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1976 and the Law on the State Budget for 1976, which are major programs for continued national economic development and improving the material and cultural well-being of Soviet people. Successful fulfillment of these laws will play an important part in meeting the challenges posed by the 1976-1980 constitution.

As noted at the March 1976 Congress, we must continue refining our laws. Three bills have been outlined here: amendment of the national anthem; codification of the constitutional rights of citizens and public organizations; and addition of Chapter 10 of the Civil Code on law.

On November 17, 1975, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Nikolai V. Tikhonov explained: "Plans call for accelerating the rate of economic development by increasing the absolute dimensions of output in national income, output from industry and agriculture, and output of retail trade. An invasion of foreign workers to raise the effectiveness of the national economy — stepped-up exports should be fulfilled with corresponding smaller increases in expenditures and labor resources."

Proposed guidelines for further refinement of law in the area of economy are as follows:

1. Inclusion in the national laws of the USSR are being in conformity with resolution of the CPSU Central Committee. The first stage has already come with ratification of the Constitution completed in 1975. The heart of the plan of national economic development will be the twelve codes to be the main laws of the 1976-1980 period. They will include legislative enactments. The 1976-1980 program, joint decision of the CPSU Central Committee and CCCP Council of Ministers and another draft of the 1976-1980 program.

In view of the 1976 Central Committee resolution on the 1976 Supreme Soviet, on February 11, 1976, the Party decided "Preparation and publication of the laws of the USSR for 1980" ordered that existing and other existing acts and instruments of different types existing in the law should be developed to the maximum extent so that the law is in conformity with the tasks posed by the 1976-1980 program in the areas of state and socio-cultural development and refinement of the laws of the USSR.

Secondly, in view of the need for the needs of society, eliminating obsolete, heavy, non-considerable and more related to a former subject of regulation procedures, which are no longer valid during publication the code of laws.

Finally, refinement of the laws if it is necessary to include more new enactments, amending or updating old, and consolidating acts in code if the normative contents adopted earlier. In this respect the first volume of the code of laws

in the body is a good example. It included more than 100 acts, 16 of which were new, 11 were third, revised editions, and 47 that contain those in which terminology was changed, amended, supplemented, or otherwise modified.

It will be convenient to use the date of law as the title of the law. In general, all subsequent documents or supplements to a given law will be recorded on separate pages. They can be inserted in the appropriate column in place of the former parts.

The planning characteristic of many aspects of our life is now manifested in the updating and refining the body of law. Thus, in 1955 a first plan of legislation was on the books for a period of five years. Now this plan is gradually completed. In September 1957 the President of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in accordance with Decree No. 11 of Ministers ratified a new plan for 1958-1960. It involves consideration of a number of legislative experiments and decisions of the State Council on economic issues, issues of the work of the state administration, preparation, and other matters. The plan of legislative work in the future will reflect revision, preparation and adoption of a large number of legislative enactments.

Initiation, discussion in public opinion, scientific and practical days, and mass publications have been used more broadly during preparation of legislative acts. Interested departments and organizations often involved in this important work. After the preparation of a draft law is assigned to a suitable group of central members. Among the bodies that usually participate in preparation of draft laws are the USSR Ministry of Justice, the Law Supreme Court, and the Law Commissions. In many cases they themselves either prepare the draft law or participate directly in their development and they issue their legal opinions in the appropriate legal form.

Trade unions represented by their affiliated bodies, which in accordance with Article 11 of the USSR Constitution, have the right of legislative initiative, also actively take part in preparation of draft laws. For example, trade unions participate in deciding important issues related to working conditions and wages, everyday life, pension security, social insurance, and so on.

Consultations from the appropriate fields of knowledge also play a role in preparation of the draft law together with representation of the various ministries and departments. Legal subjects and associations in law enforcement agencies also make contributions to the development of officially草拟ed draft laws.

The preparation of a draft law is a complex and difficult process that permits neither leniency nor敷衍, speedup labor, substantial economizing, and delayed know-how, and creativity. After all, the interests of our citizens, the working people, and the collective work of enterprises, institutions, organizations and the entire community of state machinery depend on legal norms. It is no coincidence that K. U. Serebryakov emphasized "that legislation must be done with brains" and that "no one can ever just work". The author of this article feels that in a present-day legislature drafting

is not like "haste" - these are limitations to which the legislator is subject to nothing. First of all they must determine the scope of their

and the drafting ministry still be the subject of future legal regulation and acts. One has to examine all the draft so that its subject and content are adequately considered. The commission fully review a set of social problems that demand attention, and what will be the place of the future enactment in the system of existing laws.

The scientific part of these jobs, it would seem, presents a graphic picture of the full complexity of the work in the initial stage of development of a draft law.

In legislative press books, and dissertations devoted to problems of the Soviet state, there are many suggestions on refining the law. They do receive attention. They must be analyzed and considered when preparing draft laws.

Conflicts with the application of existing legal norms and ones which were operational had to be carefully studied and considered, as are results of sociological studies and public opinion surveys. Draft laws are sent to ministries, state committees, and departments for comments and to the Union republics, legal conclusions of other institutions, and appropriate scientific research institutes for consideration. In Soviet legislative practice, especially in the recent years, draft laws under preparation are frequently published in the mass media for public discussion. Proposals and criticisms of the draft law as a result of publication of it received from individual citizens, enterprises, organizations, and institutions are always carefully studied and provided in written form for legislative bodies to make correct decisions.

Let us now take the path that a law travels from the draft form until its adoption into the example of Fundamentals of Housing Law.

On the whole, there at the time of adoption of the 1977 USSR Constitution there were no appropriate to the level of legal guarantees in the area of housing the regulations provided by the Fundamental Law. Additional laws had to be developed. Therefore, it was decided to bring USSR law into line with the USSR Constitution. The State Council of Ministers developed a draft of the future law and submitted it to the USSR Supreme Soviet for review. The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet received the draft and adopted a decision to publish it in the "VZ" and a number of other central newspapers and republic newspapers (in established language) for public discussion and also to send it to the concerned ministries, departments, and commissions on Housing and Municipal and Social Affairs and to the Comittee of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet for preliminary consideration. These commissions were required to examine the proposals and criticisms received, make necessary refinements and corrections, and submit their findings on the draft.

In 1977, approximately 20,000 proposals and criticisms were received from various universities, institutions, organizations, legal societies, specialized associations, and scientific institutes. The most diverse opinions were summed up, and the very debatable and contradictory ones,

naturally, the battle of opinion is generally typical of the development of draft laws. It helps identify the weak points in particular parts of the draft law and to make the wording more precise.

on behalf of the chairman of the draft law commission, the author of the draft law, Mr. A. M. Gaidarov, presented the standing committee of the Bureau of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The Commission on Legislation proposed that the bill be sent to the Standing Committee on Housing and Municipal and Domestic Services. After examining the bill, the committee of the Standing Committee proposed a number of corrections, and submitted it to the draft.

On 17 February, proposals were adopted saying that persons on the list of citizens entitled to receive conditions at their place of residence at the same time as the sum list at their place of residence, to entities of 21 types, for regular performance of state or public duties, conditions of work and service, during life, or while protecting socialist property, the law should also refer to the list of persons who have the right to receiving housing on a permanent basis. Other demands by citizens were also taken into account.

On 2 June 1981 before the session, the President of the USSR Supreme Soviet also raised the question of the results of public discussion of the draft law. In his meeting, it was noted that the draft law had aroused great interest among many people. Many local Soviets of Peoples Deputies, local executives, and administrative institutions and a broad group of citizens took part in the discussions. All the proposals and statements were carefully analyzed and examined. This made it possible to improve the draft substantially and to reflect the needs of social development and the goals of the 2nd Five-Year Plan. In its turn, too, the meeting emphasized the importance of the new draft law, which the USSR Supreme Soviet of every socialist citizen can incorporate important guarantees of individual citizens realize their constitutional right to housing.

On 20 June the draft was submitted by the USSR government, the report on the draft law was made by first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Comptroller, V. V. Arkhipov. The joint report on the resolution on legislation on municipal and domestic services was made by deputy N. I. Smirnov, chairman of the Commission on Housing and Municipal and Domestic Services, and submitted to the meeting of the USSR Supreme Soviet on 26 July 1981.

After thorough and general discussion at separate meetings of the members of the Standing Committee of the USSR Supreme Soviet, it passed at night, on 28 July 1981, in the USSR Supreme Soviet unamended and revised following suggestions from Standing committee and deputies.

If a draft law is being prepared it may be necessary that the draft legislation agreement will become part of an established system of legal acts. It must be coordinated with them. And of course, supplementary measures must be made to further acts. The President of the USSR gave the instruction that the commission for putting the fundamentals of housing legislation into work be given authority to bring existing all-Union legislative and other normative documents into line with the fundamentals. The supreme organs of the Union republics may be encouraged also to bring republican law into line with the Fundamentals. This process of adjustment continues. For example, the Law of the USSR on the family, and numerous laws adopted republiks have been

concerned with putting a new law into effect among population groups of several kinds.

The new law must go into force at a certain definite date. It is not binding if the principles, conditions, and procedures of earlier legislation are adopted by the new law. It is quite different when they diverge from the new law or contradict it. The Decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on Union Republics, which is adopted in connection with the going into effect of the corresponding new law, clarifies how and by what procedures old normative enactments in the corresponding questions should operate. For example, the 7 December 1971 Decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet entitled "Procedure for Putting the Fundamentals of Housing Law of the PSSR and Union Republics into Effect" states: "Article 1. Until the law of the USSR and Union Republics is brought into force, the Fundamentals of Housing Law of the USSR and the Union Republics and existing laws regulating housing relations will be applied because they do not contradict the Fundamentals. Furthermore, legislative enactments of the Union Republics published before the Fundamentals went into effect and concerning issues in line with the Fundamentals assign to the jurisdiction of the USSR government in force until publication of the corresponding all-Union enactments. This provision also establishes that the Fundamentals of Housing Law are applied to housing law relations that arise after the Fundamentals went into effect, that is from January 1981."

Refining the law is a constant and continuous process. It cannot stop, or legal refinement will lag behind our swiftly developing life and at some point will reflect negatively on practice. Already today scientists are pondering how law will develop given all the volumes of the Code of Laws are published.

Source: *Uchitel'nye materialy*, "Gosizdat", 1981, No. 1.

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NATIONAL

MESYATS' REPORT ON FOOD PROGRAM TO USSR GOSPLAN COLLEGIUM

"Gosudarstvennye planovye doklady i rechi" in Russian (M., Izd. Sotsialisticheskoye Ischuzhenie, 1983) pp. 22-36.

[Unattributed report under the rubric "The Food Program is a Nationwide Issue: On Measures to Implement the Country's Food program"]

[Excerpts] On 7 February an enlarged session of the USSR Gosplan Collegium was held to discuss the question of measures to implement the USSR Food program. The session was addressed by M. S. Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Participating in the collegium's work were N. I. Kyzhikov, CPSU Central Committee secretary; N. I. Sivunov, first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee; A. F. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; USSR ministers, the presidents of the V. I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural sciences and the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences, other leaders of ministries and departments and USSR Gosplan responsible workers.

In the opening address N. F. Baybikov, chairman of the USSR Gosplan, noted that a number of new problems have emerged in the course of implementing the Food program, particularly in the sphere of introducing scientific and technical achievements, problems which must be resolved in addition to the measures adopted at the 1982 CPSU Central Committee May Plenum.

The present collegium's task, N. F. Baybikov said, is to use collegial discussion of the newly emerging questions and problems as a basis for finding ways to resolve them and to formulate additional measures for implementing the Food Program within the framework of both the USSR Gosplan and ministries and departments.

Reports on this question were delivered by V. K. Mesyats, USSR minister of agriculture; B. Ya. Paton, president of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences; and N. F. Borchenko, chief of the USSR Gosplan Agriculture and Procurement section.

V. K. Mesyats reported on what specific measures are currently being taken at local level to implement the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) plenum decisions on the more rapid development of agriculture and the country's entire agro-industrial complex. The main thing toward which the ministry is orienting agricultural output is the fuller and more efficient use of all internal reserves and of the tremendous material and technical potential created in agriculture. In this respect paramount significance is attached to the speediest comprehensive introduction of scientifically validated arable farming systems. At present such systems have been developed and established in virtually all republics, krais and oblasts, and 1983 should be the year that they are introduced on a massive scale.

The expansion of new techniques and systems in all regions of the country shows convincingly that where scientifically validated systems have already been introduced, unfavorable weather is overcome with minimal losses, and fluctuations in the level of agricultural crop yields in arid and wet years are reduced.

But also a scientifically validated arable farming system must allow all its components, rational crop rotation and, in the axis of local conditions, with its selected structure of areas of sown land with the requisite areas of other fallow land, particularly in arid zones. It must sufficient industrial-scale cultivation, the rapid response to market and so-called yields of new high-yield strains and varieties, the broad-scale application of industrial techniques of crop cultivation and the efficient use of mechanized tools, special and general fertilizers and equipment. It must the application of amelioration methods of soil conservation and the introduction of progressive forms of labor organization and property. In these words, a scientific arable farming system must include a package of measures utilizing the results of the most favorable conditions for increasing the rate of development and stability of agricultural production in each district and region and at each farm.

Scientific work on no-till sowing has the advantage of the avoidance of the main elements of these arable farming systems. Thus, in the country as a whole, no-till rotation systems have been introduced in 77 percent of plowlands, 81.5 percent by mechanized cultivation, and with in this area next to none yields.

The no-till structure has improved in the past 4-5 years although much remains to be done. In the north of the arable farming system already developed, the area of grain fallow must be increased to 10-12 million hectares across the country, or 1-2 percent of total land—10-15 percent in arid climate zone. Presently, about the farms are devoted to 18 million hectares. The main thing now is to determine where to treat fallow land to avoid early rock fertilizers and clear the land of weeds so that it really is retained for crop rotation.

Second, no-till cropping systems are becoming, albeit slowly. The area under no-till systems steadily increases. The task is to continue to expand the area of sown for grain through more expanded specialization of existing farms and the construction of new settlements in Central Asia, the Urals and the North Caucasus.

A third, arable farming has attained the preceding two production and it is planned to increase the area under this crop to 4.5 million hectares in 1985. In this year and to increase the area of sown for grain to 343,000 hectares, fully with prior approval for increasing rate seed preparation in the long term.

A fourth, a scientifically validated arable farming system is to further raise the standard of selection work and to improve seed cultivation. From this basis goes toward introducing seed cultivation to an industrial scale and providing the introduction of advanced new varieties. Under the above program, corn which has been cultivated on a regional basis since 1976, including corn which has been cultivated on a regional basis since 1976, including 29 million hectares, in 1982 percent of sown areas in 1982 and 17.4 percent of sown areas in 1983 to 30 million hectares in 1983.

the new strains include, for example, Oryza sativa L. var. "Zhiguli"-
and variety, breeding strains of winter rye with short grain length (in 6-7 days) 10
percent greater than that of common types and the Tselinograd, Tashkent and other
subtropical strains of spring wheat. Selected varieties were sown the year
of sowing agriculture more rapidly with early-timings and medium-ripening
corn hybrids with a growth period of 90-100 days which will make it possible to
expand the area of corn cultivation northward. On the question of winter rye
here the main expense in seed cultivation is the strain of terminal seeds.
Cereotic program has been formulated which includes expanding the area of
oilseed sunflowers to 160,000 hectares in 1981 and to 2,100,000 hectares by 1985.
New high-oil content strains of heat-resistant-["Krasnyy-2"], "Vladimirovskiy"
("Vladimirovskaya-3") and "Belotserkovskaya-34" have been created and introduced
which give a 17-18 percent higher yield under productive conditions, compared
to 15 percent. It is now necessary to rapidly convert sowing stock and plant
measures to put these strains into production more rapidly.

Substantial improvement of strains is planned for potato cultivation and
cereotropical grass seed cultivation. The creation of specialized farms is planned
to settle the situation concerning potato seeds, and in 1982 4,000 tons more
of this valuable wine crop were obtained than in 1981.

In the same time, certain regions and districts are still not paying the deserved
attention to questions of the mass shipment of new strains and hybrids to the
fields or the improvement of seed cultivation. That is why strains are not distributed
and updated only rarely on a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the
swing of nonregionalized and sometimes even low-grade seeds is being observed.
The USSR Ministry of Agriculture and its local organs are looking at these
phenomena, making greater demands on farm leaders and efforts for continuous
improved cultivation and will continue to strive persistently until 1985-1986
to sow land with highly intensive strains of vegetables given a 100 percent
yield.

To the last point: plants with mineral and organic fertilizers are a great
reserve for increasing the production of grain and other agricultural output.
The yield on 1000 kg of mineral fertilizer is increasing during the 5-year
plan and this year kolkhozes and sovkhozes should receive over 24.5 million
tons of artificial fertilizer. However, this is clearly insufficient and therefore
the main thing now is to improve the efficiency of use of every kilogram
of artificial fertilizer. To date many farms are not using it with the due
level of efficiency. This is shown by comparing the figures for actual
efficiency with the normative figure for certain crops. Thus, with regard to
potatoes, the actual yield is 9 quintals of tubers per quintal of artificial
fertilizer as against 16 quintals according to the normative figure and, correspondingly,
11 quintals of vegetables produced as against 16 quintals harvested.
At the same time, efficiency rises considerably when grain crops are treated
with fertilizers—1.4 quintals against the normative figure of 4.1 quintals.

In this context, the task is to distribute mineral fertilizers to areas under
agricultural crops more rationally and to ensure the timely increase of the
fertilizer supply to areas under cultivation. Furthermore, it would be important
to free some of the fertilizer allocated to areas under sugar beets, cottonseed
and even potato and apply them to areas under grain—700,000 tons.

should not be rated by a modest scale in the non-fertilized zone. It is only then that fertilizers will give a full yield. There is a substantial reason for this: the efficiency of mineral fertilizers is eliminated because of inexperience and irresponsible attitudes regarding artifi. 141, 142, 143, 144, etc., on the part of certain farm leaders and experts. Just as much, entire mechanization efforts are directed toward this. New machines are also being manufactured with regard to organic fertilizers. And 100% of the 9 million ha that is left in farms mainly because of insufficient labor and delivery equipment. The situation is even more critical with organic fertilizer application equipment, which will have an extreme adverse effect on the harvest, on the even greater, if often unattempted, on the quality of agricultural products. A number of obfuscate making their way of stock of soil as no organic fertilizers are giving insufficient attention to the preparation of manure; the regulatory attempt must be paid to eliminating these shortcomings. In proposal be more non-fertilized zone limits to reduce or cease the expenditure of fuel until they and to adopt a corresponding decision more rigidly should be reported.

The shift from traditional to industrial cultivation methods, begun in the last decade ago, is an immensely condition for further increasing arable output. It would be pointed out that in the past 4 years the scale of cultivation by industrial methods rose from 18,000 hectares to 2.1 million hectares. The fall-winter crop was cultivated by industrial methods last year: 422,000 hectares of sunflowers, 1,096,000 hectares of sugar beets, 33,000 hectares of sugar beets, 312,000 hectares of potatoes, 48,000 hectares of potatoes, 27,000 hectares of tomatoes and 10,000 hectares of onions. In general the results were good, and uniquely, the increase in the crop harvest was about 7 million tons (1981), of the potato carried over 40 quintals per hectare, sugar beets 10 quintals per hectare and some 4 quintals per hectare. However, in some regions and within the harvest of crops cultivated according to industrial methods, are subject to decline.

On the basis of additional initiatives can after eliminating the factors hindering the production of the greatest number of industrial methods it should be possible to increase the production of at least 20-30 quintals of corn per hectare, about 100-110 quintals of sugar beet per hectare, 15-20 quintals of potatoes per hectare and 100-110 quintals of carrots per hectare (supplied for 100,000 tons annually).

A major component in industrialized organic systems is the model production techniques of land cultivation in areas where the soil is subject to water and water erosion. It is needed artificially everywhere and its use has increased 10,000 hectares from the 2-3 millions over 10 years. At present the only effective system of land cultivation is being applied mainly in Kirovoblag, Siberia and the Volga region. In 1982 10 million hectares were cultivated in this fashion but approximately 100,000 hectares require it. The transition to this is planned for 1985, while taking this account the principal and indirect conditions of agricultural growth, the government must in this year be provided with more experience and stability in the production for only a year for about 100% of the arable crop. For this it is necessary to increase the supply of labor and mechanization of the entire range of agricultural 100% of the arable land with organic fertilizer methods.

output from reclaimed lands must be substantially increased. Thus, we quote a few examples of the highly efficient use of such land: irrigation-irrigated land by no means always produces the planned or required output. Farm leaders and experts in some areas do not provide the land with the full quantities of mineral fertilizers or the appropriate equipment and do not take care to set up permanent specialized teams and firms. All this reduces the efficiency of irrigated arable farms. In addition, the technical standard of a number of reclamation systems under construction does not meet the requirements. Few automated stations are being constructed and, although there is a shortage of machine operator cadres, the widespread training and irrigation stations is underestimated in the relevant Agricultural Plans.

The experience of Moscow, Leningrad, Ryazan and other districts, where dams are being built with two-way flow control (water reuse), provides evidence that this ensures highly stable agricultural production during years of unfavorable climatic conditions and increases the yield of vegetables, fruits and perennial crops by 20-30 percent or more. That is why the USSR Ministry of Agriculture believes that wherever possible care should be given to the further extension of the broad-scale introduction of reclamation systems with two-way flow control. The USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources should change its requirement that reclamation stations be the appropriate order. This is the advanced work for reclamation stations and must not be delayed. The organization of irrigation and drainage systems would be given preference over new construction. Another widespread difficulty—the financing and construction of reclamation installations without participation of the management of local organizations—must also be eliminated. The USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and the USSR Ministry of Finance.

There must be a substantial improvement in the use of the vehicle and transport. There are still quite a few distribution stations left. The transport component must be gone; there is a machine operator cadre shortage in a number of parts of the country and instances of vehicles being written off immediately. The USSR Ministry of Agriculture, in conjunction with the Management Committee, is also taking measures to postpone major improvements until to which attention is being drawn with its own capital. Many others are various for the storage of equipment, workshops and tractor maintenance centers. So far not enough has been provided. About 35 billion rubles have been allocated for the construction of such stations from the 1971-1975 five-year plan. Initial investments to improve the rural vehicle and transport public provision with repair stations will in the 1976-1980 plan. That is correspondingly more than in the 1971-1975 five-year plan, and the allocation of resources for such stations will increase still further in the 12th Five-Year Plan.

There are quite a few problems connected with the introduction of mechanized forms of labor organization—the job responsibility system of payment and the direct responsibility system. It is possible to achieve this with strict control and better administration and to give more scope for the initiative of workers, collective and private production. One difference in personnel policy and the main objective concerning contains the joint scientific institution

The above) working on a collective contract and with the same investment of labor time and tools produce 20-25 percent more output per unit of land and produce a 10-15 percent increase in labor productivity. Some 8,000 such teams and firms have been created by arable farming this year at a cost of 34,000, in 1982 only in agriculture the figure is 80,000 but that is not enough, and the USSR Ministry of Agriculture is going to take measures to distribute specialized forms of production organization and labor remunerations on a broader scale.

In the Soviet Union, there are considerable reserves there, too. The main way of developing that sector is by transferring it rapidly and decisively from an extensive to an intensive development path. The greatest bottleneck to stockraising is low livestock productivity. The raising of cattle for breeding over to the state there 20-30 months is one reserve (Karakalpak, Azerbaijan and Moldavia instead of 15-17 months), and the rearing of pigs takes 15-18 months instead of 7-10 months.

Agricultural production's main adversary afflicting the still big part of Karakalpakia. Present-day reserves for stockraising production are to be found in developing these and other shortcomings, but the main factor slowing its growth is the delay in the development of the fodder base since the heritage of coarse and insufficient fodder leads to the expenditure of concentrated fodder and grain. Agricultural enterprise leaders and experts must pay more attention to the procurement of coarse and sufficient fodder and ensure the rational use of grain for fodder purposes. This can best be achieved primarily by increasing natural fodder lands and increasing its productivity. The forest-agricultural foundations on this question organize a whole series of measures aimed at improving the production of coarse, sufficient and natural fodder and minimizing expenditure of grain for livestock feed. A good start has already been made in this area. In 1982 18 million units were coarse and insufficient fodder were harvested (in 1981), which is the equivalent of 17 million tons of grain. It planned to increase the production and procurement of coarse fodder as early as 1983 by increasing the area under perennial grasses to 29 million hectares, including 8 million hectares under alfalfa and 4.8 million hectares under clover.

It is envisaged that production of pigs will be increased. The known number of pigs in 1982 was substantially greater than the norm for the given 4 years, and this is following the areas given to them to be expanded to 10.7 million hectares in the current year. The procurement of mixed fodder is a significant reserve for increasing ruminant-quality feeds. Last year's experience in Karakalpakia shows that where 1.5-2 tons of mixed fodder was produced per sow, they succeeded in reducing expenditure of concentrated fodder by 20-25 percent.

V. A. Savchenko emphasized that the implementation of the scientific and technical programs developed for the 12th five-year plan must play a considerable role in solving the task of further developing agriculture. Some 25 have been approved for agriculture, of which 9 are general comprehensive programs and 17 are for solving the sector's most important scientific and technical problems. However, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture has worked out and approved two scientific and technical programs at the departmental level:

the main attention and principal efforts of our scientific agricultural organizations have been concentrated on solving the targeted problems: increasing grain production of grain, feed, livestock products, rice and sugar beets; protecting crops from pests and diseases; and increasing the yields on which plant growth requirements are applied. The studies provide for determining methods in the selection of the most important varieties, crops and animals, largely especially in the area of increasing their productivity and resistance to unfavorable conditions. The majority of targets completed in the 1961-1962 five-year have been fulfilled, including the development of new spring and fallow agricultural crops. The creation of short-stemmed strains of winter wheat and winter durum wheat which are as productive as soft wheat is a fundamentally new achievement. Strains of rye which contain protein and vitamins with high seed productivity have been developed in selection practice for the first time.

Strains of highly productive cattle, pigs and sheep, breeds of domestic poultry which have been developed,

efforts systematically protecting crop against pests and diseases which take account of the environment are being developed and here already have applied over an area of more than 20 million hectares. Main developments in protecting oil-seed rape and in extended reproduction of soil fertility in different areas of the country have been implemented. However, many important agricultural practices are still not based on scientific solutions, particularly the problem of enhancing the resistance of new areas of grain and other crops to unfreezing wintering conditions, improving grain quality and enhancing animal resistance to the most dangerous diseases. It is now possible to evaluate the effects of activity workers at the V. I. Lenin AllUnion Academy of Agricultural Sciences and the USSR Academy of Sciences in one book: these authors. These issues were the subject of discussion at a recent joint meeting of the country's scientists.

... We must also work on a well in the interests of correct distribution of land use at the regional level which are being discussed with agriculture to resolve the food problem and remained that there are a number of shortcomings in this matter. The elimination of these shortcomings will contribute to the economic efficiency of agriculture and reduce water consumption, thereby ensuring the creation of favorable conditions for intensive restructuring of agriculture.

The USSR Ministry of Agriculture and its organs at local level are taking measures to take full use of the conditions created as a result of implementing the decisions of the Central Committee May and December plenums on improving the economic situation in agriculture, raising maritime areas and narrowing within 10 years of present and 40 billion rubles. Particular attention is being given to intensifying cadres' economic training, introducing administrative, economic principles and improving economic relations between enterprises and sectors in the non-industrial complex. The responsibility of oil workers, engineers, scientists and research leaders, for the most efficient third and fourth stages of food, the participation of the public in the development of the economy, intensifying productive associations in agriculture sharply reduced the number of unemployed people.

the new forms of agricultural administration--the agrinindustrial associations--created at local level in conformity with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee. These decisions will have to introduce order in this matter and care for reserves and bring them into operation. Their formation is nearing completion and to date 1,146 rayon and 157 oblast associations have been formed in the country. Their main task today is to join as quickly as possible in solving questions connected with implementing the Food Program.

V. N. Melnyuk concluded by setting a number of questions for the DSSG Comptch. The steady growth in the provision of kolkhozes and sovkhozes with highly productive, reliable equipment so that all work can be carried out to a high standard by within the optimum agricultural deadlines is one of the main avenues for raising agricultural output and increasing stability while at the same time making better use of the reserves referred to. The speaker commented on the insufficiently high technical standard of some agricultural machines and the poor state of technical readiness of potato-picking combines, harvesters and so forth. According to test data, the actual operating time of grain-harvesting combines does not exceed 77 percent as opposed to norm-technical requirements of 75 percent. He drew attention to the necessity of providing more fully for the "uncreasable" mineral fertilizer needs, especially in phosphates, through better use of existing mineral fertilizer production capacities. It is also necessary to ensure farms' increasing herbicide needs.

Another unorganized question is the creation of a solid material and technical base for selection, sowing, sowing and breeding matters and the securing of the needs of scientific research establishments and agricultural zones where the foundations of the future development of agriculture are being laid and its cadres trained and organized. The question of the earliest start-up of production of mobile agricultural equipment was also raised.

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NATIONAL

THE HIGHER SCHOOL OF HISTORY'S POSITION ON THE CPSU CONGRESS

[Editorial Report] Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS in Russian No. 4, April 1983 (signed to press 31 March 1983) pages 107-110 carries a 10,000-word article titled "The 24th CPSU Congress and Its Decisions" by S. M. Denisov. The article describes the higher school CPSU history course section on the 24th party congress.

YOUTH GROW UP WITHOUT CLASSICS, SOCIOLOGIST Laments

[Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 13 April 1983 page 6 carries a 900-word article titled "Learn to Read!" by I. Vasil'eva. The article notes the decline of interest among the youth in classical literature and places the blame in part on the poor quality of literature teaching in Soviet schools.

CENTRAL ASIAN WORKERS NEEDED AT RSFSR CONSTRUCTION SITES

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 16 February 1983 page 4 carries a 500-word article titled "Respected Comrades!" The article reports the need for Central Asian workers at a number of RSFSR construction sites.

WRITERS' ATTITUDE TO COLLECTIVIZATION ATTACKED

[Editorial Report] Moscow OBRASHCHENIYE K NARODU No. 5558, 26 MAY 1983 in Russian No. 2, Mar-Apr 83 (signed to press 22 Feb 83) carries a 375-word review of I. I. Klimin's "Agrarian Politics of the CPSU (1917-1931)" (in Russian; Leningrad, 1982) by V. K. Zavodskiy and L. Z. Zabotin. According to the reviewers, the book severely criticizes Soviet historians of collectivization and "unmask[s] the falsifications" contained in their works.

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NATIONAL

RELATED DOCUMENTS ON RELIGION IN SOVIET LIBRARY HOME LIBRARY

[Editorial report] Moscow NAROD I RELIGIYA (in Russian No 4, Apr 81) (signed to press 25 Mar 81) p 11 carries a 1,000-word article titled "Conversation on a belief" by A. Pavlov. The article describes arguments between believers and non-believers in a soviet home for the elderly.

SOURCE: Journal "Narod i religiya", 1981

doc: 1800/118

RELATING CONFERENCE ON IDEOLOGICAL WORK REVIEWS

[Editorial report] Moscow 20 LET VICHESKOGO SAMOIZRAZVANIYA (in Russian No 4, Apr 81 (signed to press 24 Mar 81) pp 45-47 carries a 1,000-word article titled "Meetings of ideological work Discussed." The article carries brief synopses of the meetings of the various participants, including those of the secretaries of the Communist Party of the various union republics, other secretaries, nomenclature, leaders and workers in ideological and agitational work.

SOURCE: Izdatel'stvo "Pravda", "Politicheskoye Samoizrazvaniye", 1981

doc: 1800/119

NATIONAL

BURYAT DEPUTY SECRETARY ON STYLE OF WORK

[Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 9, Feb 81 p 7 carries a 1250-word article titled "The Style of Economizing" by L. V. Potapov, secretary of the Buryat Oblast Party Committee. The article reports on the successes of the worker in the Buryat ASSR in their attempts to economize while maintaining a high standard of production.

STRONG FAMILY LIFE CURES DRUNKENNESS, COLLECTIVE REPORTS

[Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA SOVETOV NARODNIKH DEPUTATOV SSSR in Russian 3 Apr 81 p 7 carries an 1100-word article titled "To Educate a Worthy Replacement" by F. Matskevich. The article reports the discussion at a citizen's meeting on the problems of drunkenness and other threats to the younger generation. The group recommended the support of strong family ties as a means of fighting drunkenness.

CSO: 1800/1098

NATIONAL

COMMUNIST FOREIGN POLICY STRESSED IN PARTY POLITICAL EDUCATION

[Editorial report] Moscow POLITICHESKOYE SAMOBRAZOVANIYE in Russian No 3, Apr 83 (signed to press 24 Mar 83) pp 86-88 carries a 950-word article titled "Barometer Foreign Policy of the Brotherly Socialist Nations--A Powerful Factor in the Struggle for Peace and the Security of Peoples." The article provides a proposed syllabus for party course work on the foreign policy of the Socialist Bloc.

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(SAC: 1810/11/1)

ANTICAPITALIST WESTERN PROPAGANDA STRESSED IN PARTY POLITICAL EDUCATION

[Editorial] Moscow POLITICHESKOYE SAMOBRAZOVANIYE in Russian No 4, Apr 83 (signed to press 24 Mar 83) pp 89-91 carries a 1,000-word article titled "On the Necessity of an Ideological Struggle Against Imperialism, Anti-Communism and Anti-Sovietism." The article provides a proposed syllabus for party course work on the need for vigorous ideological work against Western propaganda. The syllabus stresses such topics as the nature of ideological diversion from the West, a critique of Western falsifications, and an unmasking of "the prophets of the Cold War."

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NATIONAL

TURKMEN PARTY SECRETARY ON ROLE OF ELECTED PARTY BODIES

[Editorial Report] Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 6, Mar 83 (signed to press 5 Mar 83) pp 34-38 carries a 3,000-word article titled "Let Us Raise the Role of the Elected Aktiv" by A. Rachkov, a secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan. Rachkov argues that it is important to increase attention to these bodies as a most important link between the people and their leaders.

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(S)O: 1800/1134

BELORUSSIAN SECRETARY ON IMPORTANCE OF PUBLICITY IN PARTY WORK

[Editorial Report] Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 7, Apr 83 (signed to press 22 Mar 83) pp 19-24 carries a 3,600-word article titled "Publicity in the Activity of the Party Organization" by Ye. Sokolov, first secretary of the Brest Oblast Party Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia. Sokolov argues that increasing publicity and the timely announcement of issues to be discussed will improve the effectiveness of party work.

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NATIONAL

WESTERN PROPAGANDA HIDES BEHIND RELIGIOUS MESSAGE

(Editorial Report) Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 2 Apr 83 p 2 carries a 1700-word article titled "From Illusions to Science" by V. Nosovich. The article warns that Western propaganda often uses religious messages as a cover for its anti-Soviet intentions.

COD: 1800/104

PROBLEMS OF LEADERS NOT AVAILABLE TO SOVIET JOURNALISTS

(Editorial Report) Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 4, Apr 83 (signed to press 14 Mar 83) p 55 carries a 200-word article titled "Convenient for Work" by S. Tsvetkov. The article reports that for the first time pre-cut file cards are available to Soviet journalists.

REF ID: A7811700 "Pravda," "Zhurnalist," 1983

COD: 1800/1148

COMM COMMITTEES HIRE TO SELECT NEWSPAPER EDITORS MORE CAREFULLY

(Editorial Report) Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 4, Apr 83 (signed to press 14 Mar 83) p 55-56 carries a 2,300-word article titled "The Editors' Selection" by Yelena Korobkova. The article describes the difficulties for all concerned when a local party committee fails to select a newspaper editor carefully and to follow his work attentively.

REF ID: A7811700 "Pravda," "Zhurnalist," 1983

COD: 1800/1147

NATIONAL

EARLY HISTORY OF SOVKEHOZ CHRONICLED

[Editorial Report] Moscow OBRASHCHESTVENNNYE NAUKI V SSSR. SERIYA V. ISTORIYA in Russian No 2, Mar-Apr 83 (signed to press 22 Feb 83) pp 59-62 carries a 350-word review of I. Ye. Zelenin's "Sovkhozes of the USSR in the Years of the pre-war Five-Year Plans" (in Russian; Moscow: Nauka 1982) by A. A. Tverdokhleb. According to the reviewer, the book chronicles the agrarian policy of the CPSU and the role of the Sovkhoz in the collectivization of agriculture.

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(S01: 1800/1183)

ALL-UNION MUSEUM FOR JOURNALISM PROPOSED

[Editorial Report] Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 4, Apr 83 (signed to press 14 Mar 83) pp 58-59 carries a 500-word letter titled "A Museum is Needed" by A. Erylov, deputy chairman of the Commission on the History of Publicistic Work of the Stavropol kray journalists' organization. Erylov urged the establishment of an all-union museum on Soviet journalism.

(COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo "Pravda," "Zhurnalist," 1983)

(S01: 1800/1189)

STUDENTS DO PRACTICAL WORK IN JOURNALISM TRAINING RECD

[Editorial Report] Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 4, Apr 83 (signed to press 14 Mar 83) pp 42-54 carries a 3,500-word article titled "What the Discussion Showed" by the editors of the magazine. Summarizing a discussion on the training of journalists which has appeared on the pages of ZHURNALIST over the last year, the article suggests that journalism students should spend more time on practical work and less on general education.

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(S01: 1800/1189)

KAZAKH SSR STATE NEWS, OFFICERS OSMAS

KAZAKH AZAMINTASYA TRAVDA in Russian | Apr 81 p 1

(Article: "In the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Kazakh Communist Party")

(Text) The Bureau of the Central Committee of the Kazakh Communist Party has discussed the question of the work of the Kazakh SSB State Committee for Material-technical Supply in light of the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress. It was noted that Kazakhstan is taking steps to provide material resources to sectors of the economy and to raise the efficiency of their use. Plans for wholesale sale of production-technical output, for production of industrial output, for state companies of secondary raw materials, for retail trade, incorporation of capital investment, and for other sub-headings are being fulfilled.

At the same time, it was pointed out that the administrative apparatus of Goszakaz and a number of subdivisions are still moving too slowly to improve their style and methods of activity, do not have the proper level of state and performance discipline, and are not demanding enough of managers and specialists. Decisions are permitted to determine the needs for particular types of resources and unnecessary and incomplete allocation of resources to enterprises.

The Bureau especially directed the attention of Goszakaz and its subordinate organizations to the need to intensify activity to insure strict government control over national use of raw, fuel-energy, and other material resources, to define appropriate and excess balances of materials and equipment in economic circulation, and to improve supply to enterprises that produce consumer goods.

The Bureau of the Central Committee of the Kazakh Communist Party instructed the responsible organs to eliminate these shortcomings. In conformity with the demands of the 26th party CONVENTION and the November 1980 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and the statements of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee made by V. A. Kireyev, it must insure stable and reliable material-technical supply to the economy, to especially important start-up projects, to enterprises of the agroindustrial complex, and to the personal services sector.

It is recommended that oblast, city, and raion party committees increase their guidance of material-technical supply enterprises and organizations and direct more efforts to fulfilling contract obligations for delivery of material and raising for sufficient use of raw materials and resources.

Many other questions considered by the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Kazakh Communist Party at its regular meeting were matters relating to consideration of a number of decrees of the CPSU Central Committee on problems of economic and cultural development and progress to realize the demands and suggestions made by participants at the 9th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Kazakh Communist Party.

Questions of practical fulfillment of the decisions of the Central Committee of the Kazakh Communist Party and Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers on introduction of consumer audits at enterprises of local industry in the republic, organizing the work of student detachments in the republic in the summer of 1955, and measures to insure livestock feed for the 1953-1954 winter season, and others were also discussed.

(REGULAR)

KAZAKH-SOVIEC COURT PLENUM EXAMINES LABOR DISCIPLINE, LAND MISAPPROPRIATION

Almaty KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 81 p 1

(Title: "The Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Kazakh SSR")

[Text] The most recent plenum of the Supreme Court of the Kazakh SSR considered the question of progress by courts of the republic to fulfill the decrees of the Plenum of the USSR Supreme Soviet and Kazakh SSR Supreme Court on the application of law and strengthening labor discipline at enterprises, institutions, and organizations.

The plenum demanded that oblast, city, and rayon people's judges devote constant attention to hearing cases of this category. It is essential to steadily raise the role of the courts and to strengthen state, labor, and performance discipline. In each particular case it is necessary to disclose the reasons and conditions that give rise to violations of labor law and cases of failure to comply with labor discipline and to respond to them by issuing specific orders. We must make use of the technique where traveling court sessions hear cases in labor collectives with participation by public representatives.

The "Decree also discussed the question of the practical application by judges of the law on criminal accountability for illegal disposition of land, independent (unauthorized) construction, and other offenses against state ownership of the land. Unauthorized disposition of the land causes great harm to the interest of the Republic and undermines and to planned construction of cities and populated points. It has also been suggested that the cases in this category be heard at traveling court sessions with participation by representatives of public organizations and labor collectives. In each case the causes and conditions that prompted the violations are carefully identified. One should particularly note the cases of failure to identify these factors promptly and failure to send materials about this to the appropriate authorities promptly for steps to be taken. The question of initiating criminal proceedings against officials who have failed to insure approval over proper use of land and individual housing construction should be raised by particular orders.

The plenum made a number of emendations in existing decrees of the Plenum of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Court. They ratified a new regulation for the national consulting council at the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet.

Appeals by the Deputy USSR Procurator General, the deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Court, and the Kazakh SSR procurator in relation to specific cases were heard.

Important officials from the Central Committee of the Kazakh Communist Party and the Presidium of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet, and the executives of a number of ministries, departments, and trade union organs took part in the work of the plenum.

11.176
001-1819/210

ADDITIONAL

KAZAKHSSSR SUPREME SOVIET ORDERS STRONGER TRADE UNION, PEOPLE'S DEPUTY COUNCIL TIES
Kazakh KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 Mar 81 p 1

(reuter "At the Presidium of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet")

(b6) The Presidium of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet has met. The Presidium heard a report by B. A. Gorbayev, chairman of the Aktyubinsk Oblast executive committee, on fulfillment of the decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet entitled "Improving ties between Soviets of Peoples Deputies and Trade Organizations of the Kazakh SSR To Carry Out the Main Program Outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress." At its meeting the Presidium adopted a decree which states that the Soviets and trade union organizations of the oblast have strengthened their practical ties recently and cooperate closely among themselves to carry out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and realize the Main Program and the instructions of general secretary of the CPSU central committee Yu. V. Andropov, social attention is being given to social questions and raising the level of well-being and service to working people. At the same time, the presidium pointed to existing shortcomings in work to develop and strengthen contacts between Soviets and trade union organizations to solve the problems of social development, such as state fulfill state plans and socialist obligations, and continue improving cultural-educational service to the population.

(b6) Gorbayev, chairman of the executive committee of Semipalatinsk city executive committee, reported on progress in carrying out legislation to combat drunkenness and alcoholism in the city. A decree was adopted aimed at further intensifying the fight against drunkenness and alcoholism and stricter labor discipline in the production collective.

(b6) The minister of light industry V. G. Ibragimov presented a short report on measures to fulfill the 11 July 1981 decree of the Presidium of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet on raising the quality of products produced. The predition of the supreme Soviet obligated the ministry to eliminate shortcomings in existing enterprises reported were not to achieve a decisive improvement in the activity of government enterprises in conformity with the demands of the 26th party congress and the May and November 1982 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Presidium of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet adopted a decree on the letter from 4 January 1981 of deputies and members of standing commissions of the CPSU Central

soviets published in the newspaper LIVESTIYA under the headline "Tasks for Everyone in Everyone's Business." This letter obligated the Soviets of People's Deputies to take steps to improve the organization of production, raise the quality of consumer goods, and find practical solutions to the questions raised in the letter of the deputies.

The Presidium turned the draft housing code of the Kazakh SSR over to the standing commission of the Supreme Soviet for review and findings.

Other questions were also considered.

11.11
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REGIONAL

PARTY MEMBERS' PARTENT DIRECTOR'S DISMISAL FOR MISCONDUCT

(Kazakh KAZAKHSTANSKAIA PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 81 p 2)

(Article by R. Gulyev, Alma-Ata: "Lost Principles")

(Text) On 13 September 1980 KAZAKHSTAN-KAYA PRAVDA published an article entitled "Principles Come Later." It discussed misconduct and abuses by managers of LPU [Free Planting Section] No. 4 of the Zelenstroy [Green Construction] Trust of the republic Ministry of Vehicle Roads.

The article was not signed, here is what Deputy republic minister of vehicle roads S. Mamedov noted: "The article very correctly raised questions about the violations that had occurred in the activities of LPU No. 4 and the lack of principles of its managers, including the chief P. Chumany and the senior work supervisor F. Dinkoz. An audit was made of LPU-4 and revealed a number of violations in administrative and financial activities.

For violation of financial discipline, distortion of reports, and other offenses LPU-chief P. Chumany was given a strict reprimand by a 13 December 1980 order for the Zelenstroy Trust and deprived of one month's earnings to partially compensate for the losses caused. At the same time, evidence of a shortage of physical assets at the warehouse worth a total of 2,776 rubles 20 kopecks was turned over to the procurator of Talgar'skiy Rayon. A number of organizational-technical measures were initiated to eliminate the violations and improve the work of LPU-4.

Later the management of the trust modified its position and removed Mamedov from his position. Very recently the newspaper article was reviewed at a meeting of the bureau of the Talgar'skiy Rayon party committee. Here is their response: "Considering that LPU-4 chief P. Chumany has been removed from his position, no decree of the bureau of the rayon party committee he is severely reprimanded for a careless attitude toward Party duties.

"At the same time the Bureau of the meeting of the primary organization at LPU-4 pronounced a strict reprimand of F. Dinkoz with extra in his record and for systematic failure to perform service duties and creating an unsanitary atmosphere in the collective," is confirmed. To improve the moral-psychological climate in LPU-4 it is suggested that the Zelenstroy Trust review the qualities of the workers who are continuing to work in this collective."

Comments on the early manuscript by Harry T. Smith, April 1947, continued from page 10 of previous.

The second edition (1947) was much better. But there was one notable story and the author probably did not know it at the time he wrote it. The purpose of the Second International Conference was to produce a precise statement of "current" Socialist theory concerning one of the actions of Trotsky and Stalin. It was not the same. In relation to the second article, various documents, notably the first, reproduced in the article did not occur. All the documents are well cited, although they could not be relied upon for the present, as some have been modified.

Another criticism of the Second article was a letter received from several people writing to the author and party members. Their response was friendly, although written in code. There would be no need to mention it if the last and earliest were the only conflict the traps and shortcomings discussed in the article. But while not agreeing with the use of these traps, they take in the defense of certain ideas. A document with no name at the top, said Soviet work supervisor I. G. S. P. (not Dzerzhinsky) to the author. Either the author does not know what is going on around him or the document is not noticed. (I think to date, two have been published, probably the latter, *Pravda*, 10, December 29, 1947, *Pravda*, January 1, 1948, *Pravda*, January 1, 1948, *Pravda*, January 2, 1948.)

It is well to remember and admit Jerry Pravdinsky's claim that his influence on the newspaperman is that who informs him of the plan can never be put away. If the members of the section and the central body of the Central Committee, party, and Soviets do not know this, or will classify or conceal information of movements and distortion of state reports.

Concerning again the statement for January 1947, anyone can quickly calculate on the average number of days which are used to be published. The following was noted over a period of 10 days, starting the 10th of January, 1947, through February 19, 1947. The July work volume increased 90,000 rubles a month from the 1946 figure.

Concerning all "Soviet," you can call it a rule or whatever you wish perfectly. The following is typical. April 1947, but the period has not been established. The Commissar assigned himself to compete with the year 1946.

Concerning sufficiently large article stability. The following is typical. This concerned the period April 1947 to May, 1948. In addition there were others. (1) The first 10 days the Commissar was busy and the quota of the 1946 quota from January 1947, but in the rest of the month, the quota was 100% above. This was due to the economic success and self-confidence had the author.

Concerning the proposed method. According to my experience it should be possible to do this. However, but in the end, it was not successful. The reason is that the proposed method of calculating the quota was based on the assumption that the author could be blamed, and that he could very easily be blamed. The author, in many cases, failed to do so, because the author was well informed concerning the author's ability to do the job. The last 10 days of

the same time, the "Baptist" and "Methodist" churches, the "Presbyterian" and "Episcopalian" churches, and the "Catholic" church, all of whom have been instrumental in the development of the country.

The first school was established in 1830, and the first teacher was Mr. John C. H. Smith, who taught for three years. The school was located in the basement of the First Baptist Church.

The second school was established in 1835, and the first teacher was Mr. John C. H. Smith, who taught for three years. The school was located in the basement of the First Baptist Church.

The third school was established in 1840, and the first teacher was Mr. John C. H. Smith, who taught for three years. The school was located in the basement of the First Baptist Church.

The fourth school was established in 1845, and the first teacher was Mr. John C. H. Smith, who taught for three years. The school was located in the basement of the First Baptist Church.

The fifth school was established in 1850, and the first teacher was Mr. John C. H. Smith, who taught for three years. The school was located in the basement of the First Baptist Church.

The sixth school was established in 1855, and the first teacher was Mr. John C. H. Smith, who taught for three years. The school was located in the basement of the First Baptist Church.

The seventh school was established in 1860, and the first teacher was Mr. John C. H. Smith, who taught for three years. The school was located in the basement of the First Baptist Church.

The eighth school was established in 1865, and the first teacher was Mr. John C. H. Smith, who taught for three years. The school was located in the basement of the First Baptist Church.

The ninth school was established in 1870, and the first teacher was Mr. John C. H. Smith, who taught for three years. The school was located in the basement of the First Baptist Church.

The tenth school was established in 1875, and the first teacher was Mr. John C. H. Smith, who taught for three years. The school was located in the basement of the First Baptist Church.

The eleventh school was established in 1880, and the first teacher was Mr. John C. H. Smith, who taught for three years. The school was located in the basement of the First Baptist Church.

THE STATE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

State Planning and Development Commission of Armenia

Ministry of the State of Administration

The State Planning and Development Commission of Armenia is a state administrative body. They were created in accordance with the law of the Republic of Armenia "On the State Planning and Development Commission". They are given with the task of providing a general orientation of the territorial and sectorial principles of development, planning, and facilitating the realization of the state's economic and social goals.

The State Planning and Development Commission of Armenia has legislative, executive, supervisory, and control functions. The main function of the State Planning and Development Commission is to ensure the implementation of the state's policy in the field of economy, to coordinate the activities of the central and local executive organs, and to regulate the national economy. The State Planning and Development Commission is also responsible for the preparation of the state budget, the preparation of the state plan, and the preparation of the state's economic and social development plan. The State Planning and Development Commission is also responsible for the preparation of the state's economic and social development plan, the preparation of the state budget, and the preparation of the state's economic and social development plan.

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and will receive additional information from the FBI. This will be done by the FBI Director or his designee. It will be done in accordance with the FBI's normal procedures. The FBI will also receive attention. All information will be given to the FBI. The FBI will be given the opportunity to review all information. The FBI will be given the opportunity to review all information. The FBI will be given the opportunity to review all information. The FBI will be given the opportunity to review all information.

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IDEAS AND IDEALS OF HINDU CULTURAL DAILY NEWS

1969-1970 (1970) LSSA in Russian 29 Feb 85 p 1

RELIGION: "The question of Atheistic liberation"

"... our society which has done and continue to do all that for man's well-being and his welfare is our socialist society. From the very start of scientific socialism, its fundamental guiding principle was concern for the social liberation of all workers from the rule of exploitation—our socialist society founded in private ownership—our aim is the material emancipation of man, freeing him from the rule of ignorance, superstition, and superstition. "The under-proletariat," wrote V. I. Lenin at the very beginning of the revolutionary workers' movement in Russia, "... in the spirit of socialism, which drives science into the struggle with traditional darkness and liberates the worker from belief in a life beyond the grave as it rallies him to the true struggle for a better life in this world."¹⁰

Lenin's conception of the problem remains valid even today, although the world's peoples, living now through a full cycle of revolution and counter-revolution, are facing new historical tasks under conditions of socialism and communism. The education of all workers people in the spirit of scientific Marxist-Leninist world-view is the program goal of the CPD. The most important prerequisite for the building of communism. The most important task, as the 26th Party Congress emphasized, is only complete when "it rests on the firm foundation of social and economic progress."

Thus, based on materialist唯物主义, Marxist-Leninist development of the Marxist dialectic requires a critical attitude toward bourgeois ideological antisocialism, including religion, and strives to eliminate man from people's consciousness as the revolutionary, essentially human nature of the capitalist world-view. Consequently, it is necessary to root man from everything that fetters his mind, will, and abilities.

The policies of the world antisocial class interests are aimed, consciously or unconsciously, at preserving and demanding faith in their reality, religion, superstition, etc., to keep the masses in a state of a better future, so that the antisocial system is armed in every way to repel any concepts and dogmas

and, in particular, the large amount of time spent in the field. During the period 1960-61, it appears that about 10% of the time available after deducting 300 hours per week at the Institute's disposal was devoted to field work.

The present paper attempts to follow the field activities of the Institute over the last five years. The activities are divided into two main categories: field research and field surveys. The former will be discussed first, and the following section will consider the field surveys undertaken by the Institute. The field research activities can be subdivided into those involving the biology of plants, those plant groups, the field characteristics, methods of survey, and the results of surveys. The latter section will be concerned mainly with the geological and physiographic aspects of the field surveys.

The basic principles of the Institute's field-work programme are the following: surveys are undertaken following the principles of stratified random sampling. The procedure is to identify the area to be surveyed, to determine the number of quadrats required, to delineate the quadrats, to record the species composition, to measure the area of each quadrat, and to calculate the percentage cover of each species, and the character of each quadrat.

Stratification is used to minimize the variation in the field between different areas, and to obtain greater precision, especially at the smaller scales, by dividing the area into sub-units and then applying the sampling and surveying techniques to the sub-units. The strata are usually 100%, 10% and 1% of the area, and the size of the quadrats depends on the size of the strata. The 100% stratum is usually surveyed with the help of a 1 m² quadrat, the 10% stratum with a 100 cm² quadrat, and the 1% stratum with a 10 cm² quadrat. The quadrats are randomly distributed within each stratum, and the area of each quadrat is measured.

Surveys are organized in sequential fashion, starting with the larger-scale surveys and progressing to the smaller-scale surveys. The larger-scale surveys consist of surveys of the plant species and their distribution within the area, and the smaller-scale surveys consist of surveys of the species composition of the quadrats. These surveys are carried out in a systematic manner, and the larger-scale surveys are usually completed before the smaller-scale surveys. The smaller-scale surveys are usually completed before the larger-scale surveys. The smaller-scale surveys are usually completed before the larger-scale surveys.

Surveys are organized in sequential fashion, starting with the larger-scale surveys and progressing to the smaller-scale surveys. The larger-scale surveys consist of surveys of the plant species and their distribution within the area, and the smaller-scale surveys consist of surveys of the species composition of the quadrats. These surveys are usually completed before the larger-scale surveys.

1970, the spiritual culture of China will offer to be transformed. There are persons and groups who are interested in the propagation of Confucianism, and there are those who are interested in the propagation of Taoism. It is on these points that spirituality in China must be based. In the past, the Chinese people have been prepared to give up their beliefs in Confucianism and then replace them with "Confucianism with all-round education." I do not know what the appropriate approach to the older systems of Confucianism would be, because the existing rule for our labor organizations, namely, "The Three Principles of the People," and activities in agriculture, transportation, power,

communications, and industry, examine the conflict with religion. If we proceed further, with centuries-old traditions in the life of the masses, who are constitutive of developed socialist society, these practices are being introduced and organized in a new locality. In ensuring the original guidance of the native individuals using traditional scientific methods, we are also endeavoring to provide the framework of the socialist way of life.

1970

Wu Changshuo

(b) (5)(A)

Ministry of Finance (USSR), 79 State TVOZOVEN RUMYANTSEV

Report on Propaganda Work in Russia 16 Mar 31 p 2

(b) (5)(E) (b)(v): "Considering the Materialist Worldview"

(b) (5)(E) (b)(v): "Every annual meeting of the Lithuanian Ministry was held
on the topic: "Considering the Materialist Worldview"
and every annual meeting of the Lithuanian Society was held
on the topic: "Considering the Society's tasks in further improving Lithuanian
Society's materialist worldview". A report was given by Executive Board Chairman
Chairman of the Society.

(b) (5)(E) (b)(v): Organizations are carrying on a great deal of work in
upholding the materialistic worldview of the republic's
inhabitants, and their communist convictions. The themes of atheist lectures
have been expanded and enriched, and their ideological-ideological level
has been raised. Atheistic lecture propaganda is being more closely
coordinated with educationalist and moral education, the interaction of
all forms and methods of this work has increased, and the various groups
of propagandists are being more fully entrained.

At the same time, it was observed at the meeting that the scope and content
of atheistic lecture propaganda is still not fully meeting society's
expectations. In some districts, this work is being carried on
independently, the higher cultural and cultural level of the Society
is not being sufficiently taken into account, and little attention is being
given to the wide variety of forms of lecture work. More applicable links
must be made to the public schools and professional-technical institutions,

the most frequent educational sector. It would be better
to standardize all the work of the Society.

(b) (5)(E) (b)(v): First Deputy Head of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee
Department of Propaganda and Agitation, report in the plane area.

(b) (5)
100-1800-002

REGIONAL

LITHUANIAN ACCUSED OF SPREADING ANTI-SOVIET SLANDER

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 19 Mar 83 p 2

[Article by H. Mikhaylova: "What You Sow...."]

[Text] Recently, the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Court under the chairmanship of People's Judge V. Nikitin examined the criminal case of Eduard Bulakh, a former electric welder at the Vilnius Plant of Electrowelding Equipment, and declared him guilty of fabricating and disseminating in letter form all sorts of statements and lies discrediting the Soviet state and social order. During the course of the session, facts were fully confirmed that were objectively responsible for the bent of Bulakh's intentions of spreading materials of a slanderous character prepared by him. The guilt of the defendant was exacerbated by the circumstances of his previous conviction for declining to do military service. On the basis of Article 199 of the Lithuanian SSR Criminal Code, the court decreed to deprive E.P. Bulakh of liberty for a term of two and a half years to be spent in a labor colony of strict regime.

As is said, what you sow, that you reap. And although E. Bulakh in the court reproached primarily law-enforcement organs and public organizations which did a poor job of his educational work and did not stop him in time when he embarked on the path of crime, here he, it must be said, played the hypocrite. Regardless of who tried, he did not pay much attention. His comrades at work tried to reason with him, but he deceived them, disseminating in their name and without their knowledge a letter abroad with his comments which contained attacks against the Soviet system. At the plant, a meeting of workers and employees was held discussing his behavior. Notices dealing with Eduard Bulakh were placed in the local press where it was pointed out openly that he was proceeding manifestly against the law by engaging in the fabrication and dissemination of all kinds of letters and appeals that contained slander against our state and its policy with respect to religion.

How and why did E.P. Bulakh of his own free will embark on the path of falsehood and slander? I believe that the answer is to be found in the very character of this man. All his conscious life, he has violated a rule of behavior common to all mankind: don't think of yourself so much, and if you must think in that way, do so modestly. It is this modesty in the evaluation of himself that he obviously has lacked and still lacks. Even during the court trial on looking at him the thought arose: do not religious convictions serve for him

as a kind of pedestal on which he has erected a monument to his own exceptionality? Here he answers a question of the judge on what sort of persecutions he endured for his faith as reported in many of the documents that were cooked up by him or with his participation:

"I was the best pupil in school, but they lowered my marks and did not give me the gold medal."

Most pupils strive for outstanding achievements. But, as we know, only the most worthy receive medals. And those who are not in that number usually seek for reasons within themselves and in the inadequacy of their own knowledge. But Bulakh had no doubt about his own infallibility. And to this more than 20-year old hurt of an insufficiently diligent pupil, new, equally "weighty" ones are added: he was excluded from Minsk Polytechnic Institute for poor performance, but he, Bulakh, was convinced that this was for his religious views. Even in a letter sent abroad to a handful of Christians of the Evangelical faith--Pentacostalists--signed by Bulakh, it is openly pointed out: "for us, the doors of secondary specialized and higher educational institutions are closed." And again he played the hypocrite: several years later he graduated without hindrance from another VUZ. And in changing work fairly often, he looked where things would be better, especially better for him personally.

Incidentally, as he himself stated in court, he had no particular grievances against our state, he was only disputing with it on purely "ideological grounds."

It is curious that the "ideological conflict" came to the fore in him only five years ago.

Suddenly, Bulakh felt offended by all and everything. Here he evidently recalled his school failures and other petty unpleasantnesses, which he now presented as major episodes of "persecution because of his faith." As though out of a horn of plenty, there poured out in his name all sorts of statements and letters, one example of which was sent, so to say, for form's sake, to some domestic places, but essentially all the printed matter was intended for export to those places where there were people who were glad for an excuse to blacken our country.

"For professing our faith, we are subjected to persecution, harassment, restriction of rights," he stated to those in the West who expected from him namely such statements. As a literate and well-read person, who liked on occasion to show off his knowledge of the works of the classical writers of Marxism-Leninism, Bulakh could not help but know that the rights of believers in our country are protected by the Constitution, that persecution because of one's faith is punishable by law. Here is what was said concerning this, for example, by A.M. Byenkov, the secretary of the All-Union Council of Evangelical Christian Baptists (ECB), at a congress of representatives of this church: "As believing Christian citizens, we love our earthly Fatherland... We applaud the fact that legislation in our country forbids the manifestation of hostility and hatred for religious reasons. For this reason, different viewpoints should not be reflected in the practical service of believer and nonbeliever to society."

But E. Bulakh has his own special opinion of everything. Even the fact that our children are on an equal footing with all the other little citizens of the country and attend kindergartens and schools, they are stated as being "a shameful lacklessness." "At every step our children see the ugly, unseemly behavior of the children of nonbelievers. In kindergartens and the first through the third year classes, they have instilled on them a system of views which they cannot understand.... Children are set against their parents." Indiscriminately accusing everybody, even very young children of nonbelieving parents of immoral behavior, he thereby emphasizes that only, as he says, religion can serve as a basis for upbringing.

Any comments here, as they say, would be superfluous. At the very least, such attempts to blue-pencil everything being done by our state for the upbringing of all-round developed young citizens of the country are laughable. We have grown more than one generation of young people and have the right to speak of the high moral character of the Soviet individual and of the example of the Soviet way of life, which astounds the world namely with its spirituality which is not based on a religious upbringing. But the truth in this case is of little interest to E. Bulakh. In those instances where arguments were directed to reinforce his "theories," he simply invented them.

Thus, with his participation, there appeared an "appeal" to the "defenders of rights" in the West; in it the position of believers was depicted in most ignominious colors. It turns out that "threats and... even... even attempts on... lives are being made" against his brothers in the faith. All these "revelations" were immediately picked up by bourgeois mass-information media and in kinds of "radio voices." When he was asked in court for proof of such assertions, E. Bulakh, obviously embarrassed, said vaguely that he had heard of some such attempt. And he was accustomed to believe what his confederates said.

Even while in places of incarceration, he tried to find ways of composing and sending his latest lampoon abroad.

As such, E. Bulakh's guilt was convincingly proved, and the sentence drew sympathetic sympathy from those present in the courtroom, including groups of his fellow believers. At the time of the court examination, new sides of the character of the defendant were disclosed to many of them: his ambition, his desire to stand out at any price. Quite possibly, there was demonstrated here quite clearly the correctness of the judgment of I. Vilkovits, who worked together with him at the plant. In material published two years ago in the newspaper VERNERNIYE NOVOSTI, he thus spoke of Bulakh: "Religion is only a cover for him to tell himself to be above others." This opinion is shared by many of Bulakh's fellow believers who excluded him from the Vilnius parish of Evangelical Christian Baptists.

Freedom of conscience is an inalienable right of Soviet citizens. Article 12 of the USSR Constitution guarantees everyone the "right to profess or not to profess any religion and to conduct religious worship or atheist propaganda." But our laws also require all citizens to fulfill their civic duty,

